THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,574—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
24th Feb.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10850	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
31st "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	KARMORA	10000	.....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	KANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th "	ARABIA	8000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	Salsette	6000	.....	...
25th "	Persia	8000	Malwa	11000
1st June.	Salsette	6000	China	8000
8th "	Mooltan	10000	.....	...
15th "	Oceana	7000	Macedonia	11000

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles.....	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea...	Rs.525 or Rs. 657	Rs 792 or Rs. 990

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
*Elysia.....	6368 A. Haig.....		24th Feb. 1912
Masalia.....	5091 J. Thomson.....		8th Mar. "
Olympia ...	6124 R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd	" "
*Dimensia...	6716 G.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr.	"
Scindia	5106 Wm. Kelso	21st	" "
*Castalia.....	6368 G. Mitchell.....	3rd May	"
*Elysia	6383 A. Haigh.....	17th	" "
Masalia.....	5091 J. Thomson.....	2nd June	"

*Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	...Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

FOR LONDON.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi	... 4500 ...	21st March 1912.
Umsinga	... 4500 ...	15th April "
Umsumbi	... 5000 ...	4th May "

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.
Kasara ... 1195 Thurs. 22nd Feb. 9 a.m. *C. M.
Lunga ... 2184 Friday 23rd Feb. 6 a. m. † direct.
Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 26th Feb. 11 a.m. ‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND SUEEZ (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 22nd Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2908 tons, on Wednesday 21st February, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3413 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Lamu Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons on or about 20th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA [Direct].

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st February, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Nera	5583	...Casanova.....	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	...Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic...	6335	...Guionnet....	9th May 1912.
Terra	4142	...Rossi	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	...X.....	4th July 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single) ...Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ...Rs.	891	743	405
To London (single) ...Rs.	660	528	270
Do. (return) ...Rs.	990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrain Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road, Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Mar. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	20th Apr. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	Mattina	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets from	Rs. 400 to 550	Rs. 320	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 690 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito.....	16th Mar. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari.....	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. RASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made as ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description. Indenting IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO an BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,400,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Delhi, Penang, Pekin, Tsingtau (Privat P. M.), Ipoh (Perak), Fr. M. S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Malacca, Kuala Lumpor (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. States), Seremban (F. M. States), Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Saigon, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly Accounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Bar. Box No. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

B. O. C KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PATENTED ABROAD. **"JOHA"** PATENTED ABROAD

(REGISTERED AS A TRADE-MARK.)

A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use.
Will not deteriorate by keeping.

Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. A. NEISSER, Breslau

Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.

"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows:—

"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1 cc m containing	0, 4 Salvarsan	Rs. 8 8
	1 1-2 cc m "	0, 6 Salvarsan	" 10 12
"JOHA" for children	1 cc m "	0, 1 Salvarsan in packages containing 5 tubes	" 10 4
	1 cc m "	0, 2 Salvarsan in packages containing 3 tubes	" 10 12
Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case		... ...	" 4 8

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

N. POWELL & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"JOHA" and Salvarsan are injected in our premises.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED, SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply with testimonials to

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette."

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW DIRECT FAST AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA VIA DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, a New Through Mail Train will run between MADRAS and MANMAD, connecting with the Punjab Mail Train at the latter Station forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. The Timings at Principal Stations are given below :—

DOWN.		UP.	
MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.		PUNJAB MAIL.	
Madras .....Dep.	15- 0	Delhi.....Dep.	8- 0
Arkonam ..... ,,	17- 0	Jhansi ..... ,,	15-48
Guntakal ..... ,,	3-15	Itarsi ..... ,,	23-15
Raichur ..... ,,	7- 0	Manmad .....Arr	7-29
Wadi ..... ,,	9-15	MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.	
Hotgi ..... ,,	12-46	Manmad .....Dep.	8-45
Dhond ..... ,,	17-47	Dhond ..... ,,	15-12
Manmad .....Arr.	23-35	Hotgi ..... ,,	19-41
PUNJAB MAIL.		Wadi ..... ,,	23-17
Manmad .....Dep.	0-25	Raichur ..... ,,	2-30
Itarsi ..... ,,	8-40	Guntakal ..... ,,	6-13
Jhansi ..... ,,	16- 3	Arkonam ..... ,,	16-20
Delhi .....Arr.	23- 0	Madras .....Arr.	18-30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ACCELLERATION OF THE PUNJAB MAIL FROM 1ST MARCH, 1912.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, the TIMINGS of the UP and DOWN PUNJAB MAIL, will be accellerated, the departure from Principal Stations, being as given below.

From the same date the accommodation on this Train will be limited to First and Second Class Passengers and their servants in the Third Class.

DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay .....Dep.	19-15	Delhi .....Dep.	8- 0
Manmad..... ,,	0-25	Muttra ..... ,,	10-29
Bhusaval ..... ,,	2-25	Agra Cantt..... ,,	11-35
Khandwa ..... ,,	5-37	Lucknow..... ,,	9-30
Itarsi ..... ,,	8-40	Cawnpore ..... ,,	10-53
Bhopal ..... ,,	10-48	Jhansi ..... ,,	15-48
Bina ..... ,,	13-20	Bina ..... ,,	18-36
Jhansi ..... ,,	16- 3	Bhopal ..... ,,	21-13
Cawnpore ..... Arr.	20-29	Itarsi ..... ,,	23-15
Lucknow ..... ,,	22- 0	Khandwa ..... ,,	2-23
Agra Cantt.....Dep.	19-47	Bhusaval ..... ,,	4-25
Mutra ..... ,,	20-44	Manmad..... ,,	7-41
Delhi ..... Arr.	23- 0	Bombay..... Arr.	12-35

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHATRI AHMED HAJEE IBRAHIM of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person or persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14 Hummam Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement (377) Square Yards be the same, little, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 108, and Old Survey No. 3436 and New Survey No. 3436 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or chawl standing erected thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the Eastern side of DeLisle Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 7193 (1), and Street No. 141, and bounded as follows :—On the East by the Batty ground [illegible] Dinshaw Manockji Petit, on the West by DeLisle Road aforesaid, on the North by the Batty ground of Tejpal Khetsey, and on the South by the ground of David Sassoon.

FORBES, & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 15th day of April, 1912, for the SUPPLY and ERECTION of :—BOILERS, SHAFTING and MACHINERY, for the Municipal Workshops, at Foras Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, and plans may be obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 19th February, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.	UP JOURNEY.
Bombay ...Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay.....Arr. 8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
,, ,, Meerut	29	5
,, ,, Saharanpur	30	59
,, ,, Umballa	32	24
,, ,, Bareilly	32	35
,, ,, Bhatinda	33	21
,, ,, Ludhiana	34	51
,, ,, Ferozepore	34	55
,, ,, Lahore	36	50
,, ,, Kathgodam	37	30
,, ,, Amritsar	37	59
,, ,, Rawalpindi	44	31
,, ,, Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
5½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 4 per do. *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN our Singer Pavilion at the Old Bombay Exhibition, DRAWING of the PRIZE TICKETS issued free to Visitors of our Pavilion, during Exhibition time, took place at 6-30 p. m. on 18th inst. when a large body of the general public, and important personages were present. The result is as under and the winners are requested to early call at our Office and to get their Prize Machine free of charge passing a receipt that same has been received free as a Prize only.

Prize.	Won by holder of Prize Ticket No.	Names.	Address.
1st	1026 ...	Mr. J. K. Tata.	9, Nivas Cottage, Bandra.
2nd	2356 ...	Mrs. J. A. Cates	Karangis, Colaba Dist.
3rd	758 ...	Mithibai Hormasji Mehta.	James Mfg. Coy., Kalbadevi.
4th	2564 ...	Mr. J. C. Squarers.	197, Kavel.
5th	1827 ...	Mrs. S. P. Sana.	George Building, Grant Road.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Hornby Road, Bombay.

A REVOLUTION IN LOCKS.

WE beg to announce to the Trade and the Public that we are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency, for "SPARLING PATENT" LOCKS and PADLOCKS of Aligarh, the best, strongest, and the safest Locks. For further particulars apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR H. M. NAVY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, up till NOON, 26th February, 1912, for :—

COALING H. M. SHIPS AT BOMBAY.

Tender forms may be obtained on application at the Royal Naval Depot. H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. R. ROE,
Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge,
R. N. Depot, Bombay.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1912, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), when the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 6th day of February, 1902, will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions.

Dated, this 6th day of February, 1912.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Agents.

HOME FOR LITTLE GIRLS (bright and happy) Gentlemen's Children at Richmond House, Caterham, Surrey, lessons if desired, large house and garden, Ref. in India.

MISS PEARSON AND MELLE,
Cochard.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET NEAR JACKERIA MUSJID.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February 1912 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuages, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate in Memonwada without the Fort of Bombay in a certain street, called Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 325 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Sweeper's passage or drain, on the West by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, on the North by a private passage attached to the said property and by house formerly of Yacoob Gool Mahomed but recently belonging to Hajee Alias Hajee Abdool Mithawala and on the South by a private passage also attached to the said property and by the house formerly of Hajee Ebrahim Soomar, but recently belonging to Seth Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub and which said premises formerly consisted of three several dwelling-houses but were subsequently converted into and now form one dwelling-house and were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 63, 64 and 65 and are now assessed under Ward No. 1017 and Street Nos. 75, 77 and 79 which were formerly in the occupation of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jackeria and now in the occupation of Hajee Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors for the Official Assignee at their Office, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF FURNITURE in the Club Land Pavilion of the Old Bombay Exhibition, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place by order of the consigned furniture such as Chesterfield sofas and chairs, teapoys, low and easy chairs, cane chairs, garden chairs, dressing and washhand tables, light chairs, wall mirrors, chival glasses, etc.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LEOPOLD MILLS MACHINERY.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, all machinery and accessories of the Leopold Spinning Bleaching and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., including steam engines, and steam boilers unless previously sold by private treaty.

The Public Auction will be held on the above Mills premises, at Hains Road, Mahaluxmi, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Machinery now on view.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the aforesaid, Auctioneers, 21, Meadow Street, Fort.

By Order Greaves, Cotton and Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1912.

CLARKES
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1912.

RING I.
MORNING.

Time.		Class.
7-45	Eng. & Aus. Polo Ponies ...	XXIII.
8-30	Closed Pony Hunters ...	VIII.
	AFTERNOON.	
3-0	Closed Heavy Weight Hunters ...	X.
3-30	Closed Hunters Light Weight ...	IX.
4-0	Ladies Hacks Open over 14-2 ...	XVII.
5-0	Ladies Driving Competition ...	XXXI.

RING II.
MORNING.

8-0	Volunteer & Light Horse Chargers ...	III.
8-30	Troop Horses	IV.
	AFTERNOON.	
3-0	Championship Polo Ponies ...	XXXIV.
3-30	Open Ladies Hacks 14-2 & under ...	XVIII.
4-0	Championship Arab	XXXIII.
5-0	Championship Hunters... ...	XXXII.

ARENA.
AFTERNOON.

4-0	Pairs in Harness	XXVII.
4-30	Jumping Competition Horses ...	XXXVI.
5-20	Children's Ponies	XXXV
5-30	Parade of Prize Winners and Prize giving.	
5-45	Musical Ride by H. E. The Governor's Body Guard.	

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
HENRY VIII,
as performed by SIR H. B. TREE AND FULL COMPANY OF HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, LONDON.
A TREAT FOR ALL BOMBAY.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, with or without basement accommodation. Lift E. L. and Fans. Apply—

A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

TO BE LET.

TO Parsees or Mahomedans, FLATS, on Hughes Road, Chougaty, Ground floor, Rent Rs. 76, First floor, Rs. 80, and Second floor Rs. 90. Apply to

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
Chougaty Road.

TO LET.

THE 2ND FLOOR of the Anchorage, Apollo Bunder, from Middle of March unfurnished, for 9 months or longer, on special terms. Apply to the Occupant,

SIDNEY G. D. ANDREWS.

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN ENGINEER, of long experience for our Mill. Apply with testimonials stating age and salary.

VIRAMGAM WHITTLE & CO.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO "FEVER NEED NOW DESPAIR."
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1,
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poisons, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment direction sent, free (either sex) unpretending injections. The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amounts to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

COMMODIOUS FLAT TO LET in Apollo Bunder excellent accommodation, open on three sides; self-contained, electric light. Any reasonable rent accepted for good quiet tenant. Apply Number 846, in care of this Paper.

APPLICATIONS from CANVASSERS and AGENTS, are invited by an Office, doing sound Life business only, State experience and terms to Box No. 755, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—"SOONOO COTTAGE," at Andebri, Marzbanabad, with upper storey, well, tap and Stable. Apply box No. 795 care of this Paper.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 4½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 5½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hammum Street, Fort.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Value—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery, etc.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

DANN & CO.,
GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.

MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL
suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES :—From Rs. 18 to 35.
GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE
Suit fast Indigo Dye.
PRICES :—From Rs. 20 to 35.
DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
PRICE :—Rs. 19 complete.
MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
PRICES :—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert;
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
Retail Supplies :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENSON & Co., Hummam Street, Fort.

A REALLY TRUE WORKMAN
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
SAFE MANUFACTURER, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.
THE PROUD RECIPIENT OF 17 MEDALS.
ADDS ONE MORE FEATHER TO HIS CAP.

He gets the BEST CERTIFICATE a SAFE MANUFACTURER can ever get.

The Executors of the Great Temple of GOSWAMI SHRI MAHALAXMI VAHOOJI endorsed the good opinions one by this reputed Safe Maker in the following terms:—

Once it was discovered that ten Keys of a most valuable massive Safe kept in the Temple were lost or stolen. Every effort was made to unlock and open the Safe but to no purpose Many a Locksmith tried but failed. The Safe was even taken to Messrs. Godrej's Factory, but the Safe could not be opened. All the valuables for the decoration and beautifying of the God of the Temple were locked up and it was an imperative need to get them out. At last Mr. HARICHAND was the rescuer from the already become awkward situation. He unlocked the massive Safe and took out the valuables. All the subsequent repairs and new Keys were a piece of work only an excellent and welversed artiste in his line could have done. It was executed most cleverly by Messrs. HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON.

This CERTIFICATE was given on January 4, 1911, and signed Mr. GIRDHARLAL MEHTA, SOLICITOR, and other Executors of the Temple.

LONG LIVE THE KING
AND EVERY ONE who takes
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,
because Fever, Ague, and Influenza have no terrors or power against these certain cures. They have been proved by time and use.
Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nowara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 161. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES :
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund..... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits..... ,, ,, 210,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Manila.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, ¶ America Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,00,1,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZOLLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the aggregated amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in short term Deposits and Paper) ..... Rs. 24,50,000
HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS
London, Rimanagar, Quetta, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Syojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, by Army and Navy Stores and others, Miniature Billiard Table, by Roberts' Garden, etc.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, FEB. 19.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 15-16	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	94 3-4		1-4
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities ...	64 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	27 5-16	5-16	
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 1-8	3-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	59 3-8	7-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25.2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin ...	20.48 1-2		01
do. do. New York ...	4.87 3-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	3 1-2		since
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight ..	3 3-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 5-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 5-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady, buyers at the rates.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady—Fair demand.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester ... Quiet with a moderate enquiry
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 14,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5.65 +0.1
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 3-16—3-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5.65 +.07	5.67 +.07	5.68 +.07	5.69 +.07	5.69 +.07
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5.69 +.07	5.64 +.07	5.61 +.07	5.60 +.08	

New York official noon call March 10-10 ; May 10-28
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 10-49 ; May 10-52.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	46,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	12,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	7,400
Exports to Continent ...	10,000
Spot Cotton— ...	10.20 +15

Futures—Month of Mar. 10 15 +19 } Advanced on favourable cables and limited offerings.
Futures—Month of May 10.34+21 }

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 1 7-16+1-16
Futures—Month of March ... 10.39+22
Do. do May ... 10.53+25
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... 39 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—Mar.-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39—1-4
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.—London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 37—1-4
Do. Month—Jan-Feb.—Sellers—Easier
Barletta Russo 64 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
New South Wales ... 37 1-2—1-4
Do Months ... February—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 48—1-2
Do. Months— ... Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Brown Cawnpore ... 43 1-4—1-2
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Flat.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 65 1-2—3-4
Do. Month—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Flat.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 53 1-2—3-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-13-0—0-0-0—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Buyers ; quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 6 1-2 unchgd
Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Steady.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 74 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ... d 6 9-16 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 63 1-15 — 1-15
FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... Nominal
ARRIVALS—
"Toronto," "Barenfels" and "Detmold."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 20 3 +3d
Do. Months of Shipment ... Feb.-Mar.—Nominal
Tone—Nothing offering.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 16 4+1d.
Months of Shipments ... Mar.—Sellers.
E A S & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 21 2 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Nothing doing
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... March.—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Unchanged, market firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [20TH FEB. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
30 Boxes Sovs & half Sovs ..	22,50,000	Melbourne	Hongkong Bank
20 do do	15,00,000	do	National Bank
2 Gold Bulls.	1,51,560	Freemantle	do
1 Parcel Silver	10	London	Yokohama Bank
8 Boxes Rs	32,000	Bushire	Hongkong Bank
11 Bundles Rs...	22,000	Muscat	Comptoir de Paris
4 do do	8,000	Bahrein	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 17th & 13th Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	47	56,006
B B and C I Railway ...	41	47,397

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4 3-32d T.T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand and 1s. 4 5 16d for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little doing for Bank remittance and Private Bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 2-32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...	1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France	...	171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...	139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...	144
Shanghai "	...	194
Japan "	...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 11-16 for Cash and 95 3-4 for the Settlement. Little business is reported and rates close as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 95 11	0
Settlement ...	...	" 95 12	0

BULLION :—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 5-16 higher for spot at 27 5-16 and 3-8 higher for delivery in two months at 27 1-8. New York was 7-8 higher at 59 3-8. The local market is firm and we quote as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs 24	0 0
Australian " ...	...	" 24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	" 69	0 0
" 1st Settlement	...	" 69	3 0
" 2nd "	...	" 69	0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Telegrams to hand this morning advised a sharp advance in the American markets. Locally the market opened firm with prices about Rs. 2 higher all round, good Broach being quoted Rs. 284-85 and fine Khamgaon-Akola March Rs. 281. There was some enquiry by Japan shippers during the morning.
At Colaba little business could be done the serious nature of the fire on the Colaba Cotton Green causing an almost complete dislocation of business. Nominal quotations at the close are as under.

QUOTATIONS :—
NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs. 293	March
Good M G Broach ...	...	" 285	"
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat		" 290	"
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	" 288	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...		" 284	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola ...		" 282	"
Fine M G Khandesh ...	...	" 269	"
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...		" 260	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	" 262	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	...	" 244	"

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is easier in sympathy with the decline at Home.
We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 11	0 R.T.
April-May ...	" 11 8	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet. We Quote:—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 7	10	3 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	" 8	3	6 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steadier.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 55	8	0
Maghi ...	" 53	8	0
Red Jubbalpore ...	" 51	8	0
Black Kutni ...	" 47	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 58	4	0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ap.-May ...	Rs. 11	2	0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Easier. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 34	8	0
Forward ...	" 7	2	0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready. ... ... Rs 25 4 0
GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Bold... ...	Rs. 43	12	0
Small ...	Rs. 41	4	0

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5	5	0 R. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	" 5	4	3 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,752 1-2
Bank of India ...	...	...	66 3-4
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	81
Indian Specie ...	...	...	52 X. D.

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co ...	...	...	1,952 1-2
Davar ...	...	...	412 1-2
Kohinoor ...	...	...	732 1-2
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,540
New Great Eastern ...	...	...	197 1-2
Standard ...	...	...	1,137 1-2

PRESS.

New Mofussil ...	...	...	800

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			147
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference ...			175 X. D.
Bombay S N Co Ord. ...	...	...	270 X. D.
Bombay S N Co Preference	...	...	280 X. D.
Central India Mining Co. ...	...	...	35
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	...	17

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley ...	...	...	517 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	23,998 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	21,947 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	16,162 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	1,317 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	9,129 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	227 "
Groundnuts ...	...	...	8,440 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	10,573 "
Rice ...	...	...	22,904 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	4,300 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	23,556 "
Mowrahseed ...	...	...	93 "
Grain ...	...	...	18,776 "
Jowar ...	...	...	1,624 "
Maize ...	...	...	9,382 "

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 21st February.

147. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—(for all class-firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Thursday, 22nd inst
Friday, 23rd instant
Saturday, 24th instant
Monday, 26th instant
} Any Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

148 Rifle meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar from 2nd to 9th proximo, inclusive provided the Annual Musketry course is completed by this date.

149. Rivets Carnac Competition.—The following team will represent the Corps in the firing for the Rivets Carnac Challenge Cup competition on Sunday 25th instant at Ghat Kopar by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a. m.

Lieut. C. M. Ward,
Cr. Sergt. S andy,
Cr. Sergt. Gidney,
Corpl. Gindell,
Cyclist R. Collyer,
Cyclist G. Collyer,
Vol. W. Clarke,
Vol. B. P. T. Lattey.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Miniature Rifle matches Nos. 23 to 33 will be fired on the Miniature Range at Carnac Road on Saturday the 24th inst. from 3 to 5 p. m.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia s—75 cwts old cotton ropes, M V Kothare and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Blythe and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 39 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 4 bales wool, D hoondamal ; 48 bales wool, R Agarchand ; 26 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 66 bales wool, M Joosub ; 6 bales wool, the Bombay Co.
FOR LONDON.
Egypt s—10 cases bristles. J A Begbie and Co ; 52 cwts fishmaws, A Hussee and Co ; 595 bales hemp K K eve and Co ; 27 bales skins, B M Kooka ; 34 bales hides, H A Oomer.
FOR NEW YORK.
Egypt s—3 bales skins, Enrico N Stein ; 1 package carpets, Thos Cook and Son.
Elysia s—22 bales skins, Chambers and Co.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Elysia s—60 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.
FOR BOSTON.
Elysia s—21 bales skins, Enrico N Stein.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Elysia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1 pot andro pogan, Volkert Bros; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 8,798 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.
FOR HULL.
Moorgate s—18,029 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Bassano s—9,700 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Harlaud s—14,000 cwts castorseed and 27,800 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 12,200 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Gadsby s—385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,001 cwts nigerseed, 6,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed and 1819 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.
FOR ANTWERP.
Wooda s—100 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co.
Steenbergen s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 344 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 600 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros. 400 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros. 2,000 cwts linseed M Valabdas ; 3,997 cwts barley Volkart Bros.
FOR HAMBURG.
Wooda s—155 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,002 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji ; 50 bales cottonfly, L Poonsi.
Moltkefels s—2,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.
Elsa s—500 cwts. poppyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Semitamis s—50 cwts oilcbanam, The Bombay Commercial Agency 40 cases oilbanum J Nurbheram and Co.
Alga s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed 1,000 cwts gingellseed L Dreyfus and Co ; 220 bales cotton, C Bhaganlal and Co ; 400 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co ; 550 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co ; 165 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 912 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR FIUME.
Alga s—3,001 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

In his report for December on famine relief operations in his district, the Collector of Panch Mahals, says:—
The condition of the people was on the whole good. This year on account of want of rain and consequent exceptional dry weather, there has been very little malaria, specially of the epidemic type. This malaria is usually responsible for most mortality. So really the general health this year is on the whole better than in normal years. Besides, regular work and diet is in a way a novelty for these wild tribes, and certainly they seem all the better for it. We have now travelling medical officers in all talukas, and besides, every big work has its own hospital and staff. In this way the majority are getting better food and more prompt medical assistance. No emaciation is noticeable. There is no epidemic in the district.
There were eight public works open at the end of the last month with an attendance of 17,666. During the current month two more were opened—Wada talao tank work and Vedpur tank work opened and the total attendance increased to 24,414. Apart from these workers, 1,185 persons at ended the Godhra-Lunavada Railway earthwork on the last day of the month.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Orr, Chairman of the Board, presiding. On the motion of the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the following resolution was passed :—
"That the Chairman be requested to represent to Government the desirability of amending section 59 of the Trust Act by omitting the restriction of 'loan sanctioned' therein, and substituting therefor "a maximum of 15 lakhs for temporary borowings."

BOMBAY RACES.

The following are the Horses left in for the fourth day after declaration of forfeit at 12 noon yesterday.
THE EXETER PLATE—Distance about 7 furlongs :—Lumination, 9st. 2lbs; Victo, 8st. 10lbs; Punt, 8st. 8lbs ; Black Douglas, 8st. 1lb ; Refresher, 8st. ; Watch Tower, 7st. 11lbs. Elser 7st. 8lbs ; Devil's-Dylle, 7st. 5lbs ; Sanhedrin, 7st. 4lbs.
THE STAND PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs :—Lord Carlyon, 9st. 10lbs ; Aqueduct, 9st. 8lbs ; Measan, 9st. 8lbs ; Lord Mere, 9st. 6lbs ; Chivalry, 9st., Pincher, 8st. 12lbs ; Sperry, 8st. 9lbs; Lancelar, 8st. 3lbs ; Airman, 8st. 3lbs ; Grevillea, 8st. Rubby Tin, 7st. 3lbs ; Danseuse, 6st. 10lbs.
THE COLABA PLATE—Distance about 1 1-4 miles—Hamara. 9st. 9lbs ; Black Douglas, 9st. 7lbs; Devil's Dyke, 9st. 4lbs ; Sanhedrin, 9st. 3lbs ; Wayward and Wild, 8st. 9lbs; Mil, 8st. 7lbs ; Lady Spring, 8st. 2lbs ; Langton, 8st. Bachelor, 7st. 13lbs; Once Agree, 7ft. The Cellar, 7st. Lady Erna, 8st.
THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR PURSE—About 1 1-4 miles :—Braganza, 10st. 4lbs ; Grand Deike, 9st. 6lbs ; Tajilmulook, 9st. 6lbs ; Winchester, 8st. ; Sir Hugo, 7st. 13lbs ; Parliament, 7st. 10lbs : Tachreet, 7st. 5olbs ; Terror, 7st. 8lbs ; Merrily, 7st. 7lbs ; Young Salamie, 7st. 5lbs ; Guinea Merchant, 6st. 7lbs.
THE BEDOUIN PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs :—Abdul Malik. 9st. 11lbs ; Majesty, 9st. 11lbs ; Zoolphokarr, 9st. 11lbs ; Ashroff, 9st. 8lbs ; Young Majub, 9st. 4lbs; Pendil, 8st. 7lbs ; Cheehan, 8st. 7lbs ; Minerva, 8st. 6lbs ; Young Thara, 8st. 2lbs ; Fairplay, 7st. 7lbs ; Massal, 7st. 3lbs ; Snara, 7st. 2lbs.
Top weight not having accepted, weights have been raised 4lbs.
THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP PLATE—Distance about 7 furlongs :—Mudkoor, 9st. 12lbs ; Lama, 9st. 10lbs ; St. Anthony, 9st. 2lbs ; Prime Minister, 8st. 12lbs ; Fairplay, 8st. 8lbs ; Fade, 8st. 7lbs ; Aurum, 8st. 3lbs Senseless, 8st. Red Monk, 7st. 9lbs ; Sweden, 7st. 5lbs; Upright. 7st. 4lbs ; Dilkush, 7st. 3lbs ; Regiment, 7st. 11b; Mars, 7st. Sinclair, 6st. 13lbs ; Shihab, 6st. 7lbs.
THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE—Distance about 1 mile (1 mile scale). Chrystal. Afag Beg, Ya Naaib, Galiard, Khalid Beg, Metford, Shirrab, Golden Ducat, Berar, Straight Shot, Yuhgi Dunya, Bustan, Lord Durham, Thuefha. Morley, France, Mastermoti, and Hazoor.
The following is the time and order of running at Mahalaxmi to-day :—

	p. m.
The Lilliput Handicap Plate	3 10
The Stand Plate	3 40
The Second Dealers	4 15
The Exeter Plate	4 45
The Cowasji Jehangir Purse	5 15
The Colaba Plate	5 45
The Bedouin Plate	6 15

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers their band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba ...	2-24
Church Gate ...	2-29
Arrives at Mahalaxmi ...	2-29

NOTABLE DEPARTURES.—Rana Bahadur General Fateh Shamsal Jung of Nepal left Bombay yesterday for Dwarka. The Nawab of Radhanpur also left yesterday for Rajkote.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Rs. 2 for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CONLAN—January 26, at Palaghat, C. P., Henry Elwin Conlan, of the Irrigation Department.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, fourth meeting.
Chamber of Commerce, annual meeting.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Everywhere in life, the true question is not what we gain, but what we do."—CARLYLE.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. steamer "Arabia" with the English mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m., on Saturday.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY (CAVAL STREET).—We are asked to state that the annual general meeting of subscribers is to be held on Sunday next at 11 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per extra s.s. "Palamkottah" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. "Waksaa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant.

NEW MAIL SERVICE.—We publish in our advertisement columns particulars regarding a new mail train, which is to run from March 1st next on the G. I. P. Railway between Madras and Manmad, via Dhond and Manmad line connecting with the Madras Mail and forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. Also the timings of the up and down trains will be accelerated (according to the advertisement) and accommodation will be limited to first and second class and their servants.

[redacted] HOSPITAL.—The following donations have been received towards the [redacted] previously acknowledged Rs. 1,000 :—J. Shapoorji and Coy., Rs. 500 ; Seth [redacted] Rs. 107-7 ; collection [redacted] Rs. 91-6 ; from the [redacted] of Messrs. Ralli Bros., [redacted] the late Bai Bachoobai [redacted] Rs. 51 ; collection [redacted] Rs. 49-12 ; Mr. Muncherji [redacted] Rs. 25 ; collection box at [redacted] Seth's Fire Temple Rs. 18-[redacted] Zoroastrian Rs. 5 ; total Rs. [redacted]

BAND AT [redacted]—By kind permission of [redacted] E., V. D., and Officers, the [redacted] B, & C. I. Ry. Volb., will play [redacted] under the direction of [redacted] master, commencing at [redacted]

March ...		...ble
Overture ...		...Herold
Valse ...		...Princess ... Fall
Selection ...		...Fogliesi ... Leoncavallo
Gavotte ...		...Wedding Bells ... Rimmer
Selection ...		...The Chocolate Soldier ... Strauss
Patrol ...		...Wee Macgregor ... Amers

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major A. H. Cole and Officers, the Band of the 90th Bengal Infantry, will play the following programme of music commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	Long live the King	...J. Ord. Hume'
Selection ...	The Mousme	...Monckton & Talbok
Waltz ...	Eton Boating Song	...Kara Kaps
Morceau ...	Les cloches dest Malo	...W. Rimmer
Patrol ...	The Egyptian	...J. V. Lane
Dances ...	Three from Fairy VIII	...E. German
Selection ...	The Merry Widow	...Franz Lehar
Cake Walk ...	Vive l'Armee	...W. B. Myddleton

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Florentiner ...	...J. Fucik
Overture ...	Romantique ...	...Keler Bela
a Flower Garden		
b Two step ...	Hearts and Flowers ...	...M. Tobani
Selection ...	The Turkish ...	...Michaelis
Selection ...	The Quaker Girl ...	...Monckton
Valse ...	My Queen ...	...Coote
a Morceau		
Mignon ...	Salut d'Amour ...	...Elgar
b Two step ...	Mr Jollyboy ...	...Ponso
Selection ...	A Country Girl ...	...Monckton

AMERICAN POST'S EASTERN TOUR.—Charles Keeler, the Californian poet, has on his world tour given recitals in Honolulu, Yokohama, Tokyo, Shanghai, Manila and elsewhere, and at every point has been enthusiastically welcomed. In this tour of the Orient he is collecting much material that will be used in his poems of the future, and we are sure that his sympathetic nature will see and feel the beauty of the East and that it will be truly portrayed by him. His message is always to urge all people to cultivate the good, the true, the beautiful in their every day life, in order that they may the better enjoy and appreciate life. "Many people spend their days in preparing for the time when they may commence to enjoy what the world has to offer them," says Mr. Keeler, "and they never reach the end of their preparation. If they would grasp the enjoyment that is within their reach each day, life would be fuller and there would be no need for grubbing and toiling in readiness for the visionary enjoyment of the future." In his "Poems of Aspiration" he has voiced some of these ideas and they are to be among those in the programme given at the Y.W.C.A. Hall. on Saturday, next. Teat he is not always serious may be seen in his "Elfin Songs of Sunland" which include "Wildwood Bogies" and "The Polliwog that I at its Tail" etc. fascinating little poems that charm not only children, but all those who still love childhood fancies. The songs that are being sung by Mrs. Wiggin are all Mr. Keeler's words set to music by Edith Simonds.

Y.M.C.A. ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME.

Sunday, February 25th, 9 p.m.—Illustrated address "Work for Young Men in the World's Capitals"—A. C. Barte.
Monday, February 26th, 6-30 p.m.—Annual Praise, Prayer and Thanksgiving meeting. The Hon'ble Sir H. E. E. Procter in the chair, 8-30 p.m. Reception to the Acting General Secretary by the members and directors of the Byculla Branch.
Tuesday, February 27th, 6-15 p.m.—Annual Business Meeting, 8-30 p.m. Chambers dinner to the General Committee.
Wednesday, February 28th, 9-15 p.m.—Illustrated addre s on "Indian Architecture" by J. N. Farquhar, M. A.
Thursday, February 29th, 7 p.m.—Address to non-Christians at the Student Branch Girgaum Back Road, by J. N. Farquhar, M.A., 9 p. m., Annual Reception Central Branch, 9-30 p.m. Annual Public Meeting, the chair will be taken by the Hon'ble Sir H. E. E Procter. There will be addresses by the chairman, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, M. A., Mr. K. C. Carter, National General Secretary, Mr. B. H. Barber, General Secretary of Calcutta, and others. There will be a special musical programme.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

Awards on the First Day's Judging.

Simultaneous with the big race meeting the annual Bombay Horse show is with us again and opened on Tuesday morning in a special enclosure erected on the usual site on the Marine Lines Maidan. The show is under the patronage of H. E. Sir George Clarke, H.E. Rear Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, H. H. the Aga Khan, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb and H. H the Gaekwar of Baroda, while the General Committee is composed of a number of leading equine authorities in Bombay—English and Indian—with Major General Sir A. A. Barrett, K. C. B. as their president. Lieut A. H. M. Wilson is once again Honorary Secretary. The afternoon saw the show opened from a social aspect and a number of ladies—competitors and onlookers—assembled soon after three o'clock. In the early part of the afternoon the sun was exceedingly hot, but the weather became pleasantly cool later on. The band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers was in attendance and played a much appreciated selection of music. A cinematograph operator was on the ground taking films of the proceedings.
Yesterday no less than nineteen classes were judged, four in the morning and the remaining fifteen in the afternoon. The entries were good in the classes for Australian and English ponies suitable for polo, hunters 14·2 hands and under, English and Colonial horses, hacks, 14·2 hands and under, Hunters over 14·2 hands and hacks over 14·2 hands but in the other classes the turn-out was not large. In the morning two charger and two polo pony classes were judged before few spectators apart from those interested in the mounts they were showing. In both cases the entries of chargers were poor and the judges could only say that the horses competing were of fair class. The entry for the Arab and country bred polo pony class was also a poor one and Little Slam was the best of a somewhat mediocre field. However, in the next class for English and Australian ponies suitable for polo there were no less than sixteen candidates. The class was an exceptionally fine one and many of the entrants appeared to have in them the making of good polo ponies.
The first class shown in ring No. 1 was for polo ponies, Arab or country bred 14·1 hands and under. The entry was disappointing, and, out of a fair class, the winner, Lieut.-Col. Forbes's Multiform stood out as he has done on many previous occasions. In the second ring three groups of three horses of any description competed and the first prize went to Lt. Col. Forbes who exhibited a particularly good trio. The class for hunters 14·2 hands and under, was well-filled and the judges found the field a moderate one. Capt. Coaker's Better Still, the winner, being declared of good quality. For English and Colonial horses the class was a small but fairly good one. Mr. R. Forage's Bachelor's Belle was a good first, Mr. A. F. Jackson's Ardglass being second while Capt Fell and Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's Pretty Good Sort was highly commended. Another large turn-out was witnessed in the class for pony hacks' which was won by Mr. G. W. Groves's Durbar. Mrs. W. H. Michael's Molly Maguire was second and Mr. T. W. Birketts Cheeky third. The judges thought the winner a pleasant pony to ride while the second came close in marks. The class for Arabs was a small one, Mr. K. S. Forage's Polish gaining second prize to Lt. Col. Forbes's Multiform. Another large class represented the hunters over 14·2 hands. Lt. Col Forbes was once more successful in winning with The Lamb. Mr. Max Rommel coming under the Judges' notice for second place with his Best Luck. Mr. Graham's Taliesen was awarded third prize. The harness classes saw meagre entries. In the division for horses in single harness, Mr. J. C. Gaulstaun's fine looking Shirley Defiance was placed first; in that for ponies the prize was taken by Mr. A. F. Jackson's Hampton and in the open class Mr. Bakewell's turn-out was the winner.
The jumping competition was a failure, only five ponies entering. Out of these, Mr. Eardley Buccaneer was the only one to take the jumps throughout. Buccaneer jumped cleanly, but his pace was not fast. However, on the first occasion he went over the two hurdles, the wall-jump, the rail-jump and the double hurdles without hesitation. Capt. Lucas's mount, Friday, twice refused the first hurdle, and then, coming to a stop at the rails, retired from the contest. The other three entrants, made too poor a show to justify their qualification. Mr. Pardoonji's Herald especially giving a painful exhibition. Mr. Pearson was asked to take Buccaneer round once more, but on this occasion he brought down the top rail of the rail jump. Notwithstanding this, he stood out by himself and was awarded the only prize. The class for ladies English and Colonial ponies, which was won by Mrs. W. H. Michael's Molly McGuire was a small one. Mrs. Michael's other entry, Perfect, was highly commended. Another small field came up for the event for Ladies' horses, only four entering. Out of these Mrs. St. John Graham's Ambrosine II obtained first prize and Mrs. W. L. Graham's Tallesen, was highly commended. During the day, the judging in the various events was assiduously carried out by Colonels Logan-Home, Butler and Broome, Majors Davie, Hunt and Shore and Capt. Meynell and Mr. R. Craig McKerrow.
The prizes were awarded as follows :—

CHARGERS UNDER 14·2.
Mr. I. H. W. Knight Bruice's Petty Officer ... 1
Capt. T. C. Lucas's Dreadnought ... 2

ALSO COMPETED :—Capt. G. Lucas's Dabbler, Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's Wimmera, Mr. A. H. M. Wilson's Ampulla and Mr. E. G. Pearson's Buccaneer.

ARAB AND C. B. POLO PONIES.
Mr. H. G. W. Meikle's Little Slam ... 1
Major J. G

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Qaeda, 4,944 tons, Captain G. J. Goss, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Moltkefels 3,063 tons, captain F. Schneider, will sail to-day for Hamburg viâ. with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sangola, 3,349 tons, Captain C. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain J. A. Davidson, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

The steamer Bemo 1899 tons. Captain J. Younger will sail to-day for Rangoon viâ Mormugoa with the same bottom and general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S.N. Co's steamer Naseri, 3,779 tons, Captain T. Clinnock will sail to-day for Trieste viâ Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Alga, 1757 tons, Captain R. Scrola, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with ballast.

The steamer Romanby 2327 tons Captain J. E. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria viâ Aden in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Persens.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Special Service steamer.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 20.

Alga .....1757 Scrola .....A L S N Co
Beswada.....3370 Kelsor ...N F...N F...M M & Co
Bindrie .....9620 Fisher .....H S N Co
Bemo.....1890 Younger .....S Wallace & Co
Bazon Calmsay.....2503 Hay .....K N & Co
Bahadur.....2926 Peet .....T M & Co
Delia .....4780 Martin ....Shanghai ...13-3...P & O Co
Demra.....762 Morrison .....M M & Co
Hallia.....555 Crate...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Gympsie .....2950 Cossack .....G H Essaji
Kuala .....360 McLaria .....K N & Co
Kuweit.....2336 Coates .....H S N Co
Nourel-Bahr .....212 Nacoda .....
Nawab.....2042 Boars .....T M & Co
Palitana.....1934 McDiarmed .....M M & Co
Romanby.....2327 Jones .....
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean .....Shah S N Co
Semiramis.....763 Ch steel .....Yacht
Sangola.....3349 Scott.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Persia.....	3779	Clinnak	Trieste	21-2	A S S & Co
B Arcadia	3573	Barcham	London	P & O Co
O & B Croxteth Hall	2435	Ogg	Liverpool	16-2	K Nixon & Co
C&E Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	K'chi		
D&E Markgraf	2325	Thle	Durban		A S & Co
F Steenbergen	2455	Younge	Rotterdam	21-2	T M & Co
G Mashtari.....	1107	LeMiere	Basreh	17-2	Bo & P S N Co
H Gadsby.....	2273	Osthwate	Dunkirk	22-2	W & A Graham & Co
K Wakasa Maru.....	3923	Nielsen	Kobe	23-2	N Y Kaisha
L Homayen.....	2154	Moloney	N F	N F	B & P S N Co
M Pentakota 2209	Stewart	Durban	22-2	M M & Co
M Pentakota.....2209	Stewart			M M & Co
N Hartland	3049	Andrews	Antwerp	W & A G & Co
O Elsa 2304	Worsoe	M'bro		W & A G & Co
P Wartenfels ...2534	Reimers	Hamburg viâ K'chi	16-2	W & A G & Co
P Moorgate 2433	Lewis	Antwerp		T M & Co
Q Nasseri.....912	Watson	Jeddah	21-2	Bo & P S N Co
Vadala.....2164	Davidson			M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vermont.....2723 Middleton .....Kobe...24-2...T M & Co
2 Elysia .....3394 Haig.....L'pool....24-3...W & A G & Co
3 Wooda .....2459 Saunders ...Hamburg...24-2...J Mackintosh & Co
4 Cheltonian ...2761 Jones...Kobe...27-2...T M & Co
6 Palestrina .....2209 Greenway...Marseilles ...Ball Bros
7 Habsburg.....2416 Seberich ...Trieste...16-2...A L S N Co
7 Semiramis.....3399 Billafer .....A L S N Co
9 Molukefels...3083 Schneider ...Karachi...21-2...W & A G & Co
10&11 City of Glasgow....4112 Findlay ...Karachi .....16-2...K N & Co
10&11 Devanha .....4785 Hickcey.....China....28-3...P & O Co
12&13 Egypt.....4207 Summers...London...24-2...P & O Co
15 Bamano.....2762 Boxhall...Karachi ...23-2...J F & Co
16 Coniston ...2137 Wilson...Hull...27-2...T M & Co
P & O Dock.
Kanzler ....1665 Coltzau .....Durban.....16-2...A Strandes & Co

M W D D

Hoosinee.....993 D'Lorme .....Bo & P S N Co

H W V D

Linga.....951 Rothwell.....Karachi ...16-2...M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati.....513 Esmail ...N F...N F ...Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati.....443 Ebrahim .....Mangalore.....16-2...Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani...552 Fakira...Wanger ...17-2...Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
20	Sangola	Scott	Rangoon
	Alga.....	Scrola	Pola Jan. 30
	Romanby	Jones	Alexandria

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Qaeda	Goss	Rangoon
	Perlak	Armstrong	Rangoon
	Vadala.....	Davidson.....	Moulmein
	Naseri	Murich	Jeddah

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Molkefels, Schneider for Hamburg.
„ Bome Younger for Rangoon.
„ Persia, Clinnock for Trieste.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :

Steamer Alga for Trieste.
„ Romanley for Liverpool &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta, passed Port Said on the morning of the 19th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the evening of the 28th instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Sardinia arrived in London on the evening of the 17th inst. and the same Company's steamer China arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 18th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Chanda left Port Said on the evening of the 19th inst.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. s. s. Armand Behic left Aden for Bombay on Monday and she is expected here on Saturday the 24th inst. at 4 p. m.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Persia," Feb. 21.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice viâ intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Persia," to-day at 9-30 a.m. from the Prince's Dock No. "A" shed :—

Brayton, Miss W
Burrows, Lt
Cameron, Mr C R
Chaster, Capt, Mrs and child
Dolden von, Mrs
Eames, Miss
Koehler, Mr and Mrs
Lang, Mr G
Mann, Miss J
Medawar, Mr G S
Olcott, Miss A W
Olcott, Miss E A
Paton, Mr and Mrs G P
Pemberton, Revd and Mrs J F
Reiner, Mr M M

FROM KARACHI.

Ahern, Major and Mrs P
Bliss, Lt J W
Hendrie, Miss S
McCausland, Lt
Montanaro, Mr G N
Nugent, Lt J F E
Toolasiram, Mr G

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Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

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THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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To be had from the "Bombay Gazette"

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—if of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 21st February, 1912

THE LEAGUE OF MERCY.

THE proceedings of the annual meeting of the League of Mercy would open the eyes of a large section of the public to a phase of life in this city of which it had hitherto been utterly ignorant. Before Monday evening the League of Mercy was to the majority of people in Bombay, a term of the vaguest significance, but we trust that as a result of the gathering and the revelations made thereat it will henceforward be an active institution recognised and supported as one of the most, if not the most, benevolent organisation in the city. The extent of the operations of the League comes as a surprise, in fact, the necessity for such a society in Bombay has not been recognised by many, who will, we believe, readily follow the lead of her Excellency Lady Clarke in the endeavour to endow the League and place it on a sound financial basis, that it may become more potent for good. The objects of the League were explained by Mr. Frank Clark, who told his hearers that it sheltered women and girls who are found destitute and homeless in circumstances of temptation and difficulty, or those whose own homes and surroundings are demoralising or dangerous. From their shelter—which accommodates three workers and ten inmates—the League places girls in situations, schools or houses, according to their needs. "None," we admit, "can estimate the good that is being done in directing, advising and encouraging. Truly this is preventive work in a very real and practical sense." And it is certainly an astounding statement that in the course of one month the workers came across no fewer than eighteen instances in which European and Eurasian children were living more or less on the streets. Educational Inspectors have, on more than one occasion, reported poor whites and Eurasian children, "running wild" and totally uneducated but they have not, we believe, come across cases of cruelty, ill-treatment, or neglect of children such as those with which the League of Mercy has discovered and dealt with.

The League has so far been supported entirely by voluntary contributions and as may be imagined, little publicity having been given to its operations, it has suffered from lack of funds. It has applied to Government for a grant-in-aid, basing its claims on the testimony of the Commissioner of Police that an such organisation is a desirable in a city like Bombay and that inasmuch as the demands upon it are likely to increase, it is most desirable that its financial position should be assured. The Commissioner, Mr. Edwardes, who addressed the meeting, endorsed the opinion he had officially expressed and declared that an organisation such as the League of Mercy is absolutely necessary in a city of this character, and that if it is properly supported it can be of the greatest assistance to the Police in dealing with cases which are not contemplated by the provisions of a penal code and which do not fall within the purview of other existing charitable or philanthropic institutions. In illustration of his contention Mr. Edwardes mentioned several recent cases of a kind which he is convinced must occur from time to time and will in all human probability be more numerous as the city grows and its cosmopolitan population increases. The condition of European women, or women not born in this country, who find themselves stranded alone here and honestly seek relief, must, as the Commissioner says, be deplorable, unless the League of Mercy is present to assist them. He testified to the value of the work the League had done, recognising that the man in the street cannot fully realise that value as the work by its nature, must be unostentatious and largely confidential ; and he said so much in the hope of inducing the European public to help the work of the League by providing the funds without which no organization of this description can be satisfactorily maintained. The name of the Association unfortunately conveys no indication of the class of work it carries on and this, to some extent, may explain the lack of public support. But after Monday's meeting and the plain-speaking which characterised the speeches that excuse will no longer hold good.

Good work has been accomplished ; but much more remains to be done. A home—for the accommodation of children is a desideratum, a home—for children who have been rescued from evil surroundings—which shall be healthy both morally and physically. This seems to be the most pressing need for the moment, but the question of funds comes in again and we read that "the present resources of the League are wholly inadequate to carry out the scheme," the project being only mentioned now to bring to notice the enlarged scope to which the work of the League could be made to extend if the Government grant applied for, together with generous donation from the public, place adequate funds at the disposal of the society for the proper and complete carrying out of its functions. It remained for Lady Clarke to give a practical turn to the proceedings for while other speakers related what they wanted to do and how they needed money to do it, Her Excellency, with the permission of the President, started a subscription list, heading it with twenty-five pounds, towards an Endowment Fund—tangible sympathy, which is sympathy of the most helpful kind. Lady Clarke did not ignore the fact that subscriptions to all sorts and kinds of charitable institutions are incessantly being asked for, but as she observed "it is distressing to know that the good work of this League is hampered by lack of funds and that they have no certain source to depend upon. Cannot, asked her Excellency, "we women of Bombay, Indian and European alike, determine that from henceforth this crying need for funds shall be met in order that rescue work of which there is pressing need may no longer be hampered by lack of support?" Lord Clarke made a powerful appeal for assistance on behalf of the League and all believe with her Excellency that its work needs only be known to ensure a ready response.

THE COAL CRISIS. For the statement that "to-night there is no hopeful sign in the coal situation" Reuter may have had more reason than is disclosed in the context of its message, but for ourselves until we hear that all negotiations have been definitely broken off, we prefer still to cling to that "gleam of hope," which had been indicated in an earlier telegram. It is only a gleam, admittedly, but it is the only point in the black prospect of trade disaster, from which a spark of light is reflected. A committee of five coal-owners and five union leaders is doing its best to thresh out a basis of compromise, and while it is true any compromise which they may achieve, will then have to be considered by the general bodies of owners and men, a possibility of an end to the trouble is, at least, indicated. The report that Government contemplates immediate action is certainly ominous, but even this does not preclude all possibility of peace. On the other hand some encouragement may, we think, be taken from the knowledge, which we gain from this week's mail of the very long way, which previous negotiations travelled towards settlement. We may give a few statements, which are contained in a long article by the mining correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian" describing, as far as is possible in the case of proceedings of which no detailed official report was issued, how far the negotiations went. The impression that the owners have declined to consider a minimum wage as a possibility appears to be incorrect for during the negotiations which, on January 28th, were suspended for report to both sides, the owners went so far as "provisionally to agree" to a minimum wage, in order that the details of the scheme might be discussed. The correspondent says : "When the principle of an individual minimum wage had been provisionally accepted by the coalowners, the arrangement of the details both as to the percentage of the wage and the methods by which it was to be safeguarded, presented many points of difference and difficulty, and some of them strained the negotiations almost to breaking point. It was only the determination of both sides to find a basis of settlement, if at all possible, that carried the negotiations so far in the direction of a settlement." One of the owners' principal points, of course is that the payment of a minimum wage, would remove the incentive to do a full day's work, which, on the present system of payment only by results, saves them so much in the expenses of supervision. However, the negotiations went so far that the correspondent expressed the belief that a settlement would eventually be reached on this basis. "In the federated area the present agreement provides for the regulating of wages between a minimum of 37 1-2 per cent. and a maximum of 60 per cent. above the standard basis wage. The present wage is 50 per cent. above the basis wage. I believe it will be found that the individual minimum wage will be somewhere near the fixed minimum under the agreement, and the difference between that and the present wage will be the stimulus to the full day's work." This seems to be the most sensible line of compromise which has yet been suggested, and while we do not think that a settlement in those terms would be recognised by the miners, it is still possible that something on those lines may be arranged. In case, however, things continue to go wrong, the attitude adopted by the Chief Constable of Glamorgan should be commended. Past experience and the present temper of men and masters in South Wales, suggest violent excesses, and should a strike occur not only there, but throughout the kingdom, the only possible course for the authorities is stern and immediate repression of all signs of disorder.

THE TRANSVAAL DEBATE. The debate in the House of Lords on the grievances of the Transvaal Indians was not very conclusive, but at least it contained its own justification, and Indians once more owe it to Lord Ampthill that their affairs are receiving some attention at a time when attention and examination are badly needed. The debate at least secured a promise that "if representations were made," Lord Gladstone should be consulted by the Colonial Secretary and that the Colonial Office would commence to make itself acquainted with the facts. Shamefully dilatory as this is, it is something gained ; at the same time it is impossible not to condemn the Government for the scant attention, which they have paid to a question, which on both sides of the House was admitted to be of the utmost urgency. Lord Selborne pleaded for its disposal on behalf of South Africa, while Lord Ampthill was equally solicitous in the interests of India. Lord Emmott in reply to the latter promised inquiry, as we have said, provided that representations were made. It may therefore surprise the Colonial Office, on searching its files, to find that a representation in the shape of a formal petition to the Secretary of State was made by Mr. A. M. Cachalia, the then president of the British Indian Association, in April last, or nearly twelve months ago. Still the Colonial Office have not found time even to commence enquiry, in spite of the fact that the petition was a full one, describing in considerable detail the hardships, which are being inflicted on the Indians by the Gold and Townships Act. It did not, it is true, supply the specific instances for which Lord Crewe, quite reasonably, asks, but in the latest news from South Africa we have one case of a prominent Indian merchant being ordered to abandon his property, on which he conducts his business end on which he and his family reside. We have no doubt that Mr. Ritch and Mr. Polak can supply others, even if they have to go back to the Klerksdrop cases some three years ago. Therefore, as things stand now, we have no doubt that Lord Emmott will soon receive the representation which he requires, and then the Government will have no excuse for inaction. The promise of inquiry, small as it is, is at least an improvement upon the former impassive attitude of the Government, who on this particular question have always shirked intervention. As for Lord Selborne, he put himself to the unnecessary trouble to draw a woeful picture of a Bond St. and Regent St. filled with Chinamen, and then tried to make his hearers believe that analogous transformations were impending in South Africa, unless they quickly realised the South African view. Reuter does not tell us how this interesting utterance was received, but we should imagine it excited laughter rather than tears. For Lord Selborne, while impressing so hard upon his readers, the necessity of understanding the South African view, was at great pains entirely to misrepresent the Indian standpoint. India does not in the least desire to flood South Africa with immigrants ; there is not the slightest risk that the European trader will disappear from the Union. But there are certain Indians who have been permitted to settle in South Africa, whose domicile has been recognised, and whose rights of property were at one time respected by the legislature and judiciary. India merely asks for fair treament for these.

HER Excellency Lady Hardinge returned to Calcutta yesterday.

THE workmen of the N.-W. Railway Loco- and Carriage Workshops have been formally informed that they will get a reply to their representation on 1st March. They will continue working in the meantime.

CHOUDHURI MAHOMED BAKH, Municipal Commissioner, Sialkot, and his son Choudhuri Abdulla, have been charged under Section 420, I. P. C., as a sequel to a case of embezzlement, in which two Mahomedan Municipal clerks of Sialkot, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A HINDU boy of thirteen has been kidnapped from the village of Sheikh Jane, in the Frontier Province by an outlaw named Boston, and carried into Afghan territory. Great panic prevails amongst the Hindus in the surrounding villages.

AT Lloyd's a considerable amount of business has been effected in connection with the risk of there being a general election this year. The rate was 30 per cent.

SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE, the president of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, has announced that £5,000,000 will be spent by the company on construction in Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific have stated that they will each expend £4,000,000 in construction in the prairie provinces of British Columbia during the coming season, so that no less than thirteen millions sterling will be devoted to railway building in the West in 1912.

LABOUCHERE, says the writer of a reminiscence in "Truth," was never an editor in the full sense of the term, and never attempted to be one for more than two or three years. But he was an admirable writer and a tower of strength to any newspaper, "though his prose not infrequently came into collision with the canons of the grammarians. . . . Latterly it became slip-shod and mechanical."

MR. LAWRENCE ABBOTT, one of the editors of the New York "Outlook," of which Mr. Roosevelt is also one of the editors, says in a letter to a former Governor of New Jersey that while Mr. Roosevelt does not desire nomination he is convinced that if his countrymen still have further need of his service as their Chief of Executive he will no more decline their call than he would decline to enlist, if needed, in war-time. This is the first positive statement in regard to Mr. Roosevelt's attitude concerning his nomination, and in view of the close relations existing between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Abbott, it is construed to mean that Mr. Roosevelt has chosen this method of informing the public that he is a candidate for nomination in opposition to Mr. Taft.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 2.

ATHLETIC TOPICS.

THE Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Athletic Association had something interesting to say about the coming Olympic Games a few days ago. It appears that some men have strange notions regarding the intentions of the Association, and imagine that they are going to be provided with free board and training quarters for about six months. Of course nothing of the sort will be done. Mr. Fisher said :—"We have to consider where the likely men are coming from, and how much time they can devote to the task of training. When we get in touch with the cracks, the association will help them, as far as the amateur laws will allow, by providing proper trainers and giving them the best attention and advice in their work. They wanted to send real amateurs to Stockholm, and play the game as amateurs should, and if they could not do this, they were not worthy of representation."

It appears as though a numerous team will represent the United Kingdom, but forty picked athletes would win just as much glory as 200.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Most of the cross-country clubs were engaged in deciding their championships on Saturday, the Highgate Harriers' race attracting chief notice. This club has won the Southern championship for several years in succession, T. Johnson, the club captain, having been the mainstay. Although now thirty-eight years of age, he ran better on Saturday than at any time during the past twelve years, and scored a fine win from his rivals. The success of the veteran speaks well for the healthy nature of the pastime.

Turning from the doings of a veteran to a novice, it is pleasing to be able to again refer to a fine win by S. E. Greenway of Banbury. This is the runner who recently won the Midland Novice race, and he went one better on Saturday by beating 206 runners in the Midland Junior Championship. Greenway finished his seven miles run in fine style, and if he does not prove a worthy representative of England before long, many good judges will be mistaken.

BOXING.

The chief bout at the National Sporting Club on Monday brought J. Bowker of Manchester, one time bantam-weight champion of England, into opposition with C. Ledoux, the bantam-weight champion of France. This provided a splendid contest in which both displayed marked ability. Bowker did excellent work with the left during the first six rounds, the Frenchman holding his own better in the seventh, eighth and ninth rounds. During the latter, he got in a right upper-cut which changed the look of things. Bowker did not fall, but he was so dazed that Ledoux was able to swing his right to the jaw and down toppled Bowker. He was full of pluck however, and gamely struggled through the next round, although knocked down six times. The minute rest was not enough to enable him to recover, and after seeing him knocked over four times in the tenth round, the referee wisely stopped the contest in favour of the visitor. The winner is very useful, and allowing that Bowker is now in the veteran class, the performance of Ledoux impressed the company.

Some very hard hitting was seen during the time Jack Harrison and Dia Thomas were in the ring. The former made the body his target and the result was apparent during the last three rounds of the bout. Thomas showed lots of ability to take punishment, but time after time he was fairly doubled up with stomach blows. When his chance was quite hopeless, Mr. Douglas stopped the contest in favour of Harrison, and so saved a plucky man from needless punishment. Harrison is a boxer who was worked his way to the fore and he would do well in America. At present he lacks polish, but ability to give and take punishment is all his. His latest win puts him in direct line for a match with J. Sullivan for the middle-weight championship belt, and though he may not win at the first time of asking, he is quite likely to take the honour at sometime.

THE TURF.

The acceptances for the Spring Handicaps are decidedly flattering to the adjuster of the weights. Had Hornet's Beauty been taken out of the Lincoln City and Suburban or Jubilee, it would not have created much surprise, but he stands his ground in each. The famous gelding has been set some severe tasks, and should he win either of his engagements, he will indeed be a real champion. The most important withdrawal is Chanteur, owing to an accident, and chief hope now centres in Sunspot, Mercuito and Shanballymore, at least that is the writer's opinion. Turning to the Grand National, none of the real cracks have been taken out. The chances of Jerry M. certainly appear bright and he ought to beat all his English rivals. Trying to give Trudon 17 lbs. however, may prove too big a task, the French chasers home record being a brilliant one. These two, with Mount Prospect's Fortune, appeal to the writer strongly, and others likely to be prominent are Caubeen, Carsey, and Rathnally.

A RECORD BREAKER.

A good many years have passed since Salvator ran one mile at Monmouth Park, U.S.A. in 1 min 35 1-2 secs, so setting up a record. He had a pace-maker, and writing from memory, the occasion was an attempt to beat 1 min 37 secs. for the mile The Monmouth Park track was of dirt and very fast when in good shape. Singularly enough, the fastest mile in England was accomplished by an American horse, viz, Caiman, who covered the 1,760 yards at Lingfield in 1 min 33 1-5 secs in July of 1900. This son of Locohatchee looked like doing very big things when he beat Flying Fox in the Middle Park Plate, but the English horse easily turned the tables in the classics the following season. Caiman, however, won six good races as a three-year-old and the next season accomplished the record mentioned. All this comes to mind through learning that Caiman has just died in New South Wales.

FOOTBALL.

Since the Corinthians returned from their American tour they have won eight matches in succession. Their form against Cambridge University on Saturday was a reminder of the palmy days of the club, when the great G. O. Smith filled the position of centre-forward. The Cantabs did fairly well for twenty minutes, after which the Corinthians had matters pretty much their own way, goals coming from S. H. Day, A short and R. A. Young.

The most notable happening in League circles on Saturday was the manner the Sunderland players defeated Manchester United. The League champions could make no impression on the home defence, but the Sunderland forwards showed excellent form, Holley scoring four goals and Buchan one.

With Burnley failing at Grimsby, and Hull City and Derby County only able to draw when visiting Barnsley and Huddersfield respectively Chelsea had a chance to improve the shining hour. The Stamford Bridge players seized this by well beating Leicester Fosse, and they may yet finish at the head of the Second Division.

Queen's Park Rangers continue to do well in the Southern League and it will not do for Swindon to make many slips. A win on visiting New Brompton delighted the supporters of the Rangers, but as Swindon triumphed at Southampton, there was no relative alteration in the order.

THE RUGBY GAME.

Cumberland gained a sensational win over Yorkshire at Kendal on Saturday. The Yorkshiremen were leading by virtue of a dropped goal until near the end when the Cumberland forwards rushed the ball over the line and the try was converted.

On the same day at North Shields, Northumberland triumphed over Lancashire (16 points to 12). This entitles Northumberland (though beaten by Yorkshire) to claim the leadership of the Northern counties, and the right to meet Devon in the final of the County Championship.

BILLIARDS.

Stevenson commenced to show splendid form half way through his match with Inman, the latter with 2000 points start in 18,000 up. Inman was over 4000 in front at one time, but the scratch man scored no fewer than 2156 points on Saturday, making nine three-figure breaks, so reducing his rival's lead to 3080. Stevenson made further progress on Monday, whilst his form on Wednesday was brilliant During the afternoon he scored 980 and averaged 89, Inman meanwhile averaging 60 for his total of 669. This both men showed form worthy of real champions the spectators being charmed with the display. The scratch man again filled the bill in the evening by scoring 1052 points to Inmans 533, reducing the latter's lead to 1544. Inman held his own yesterday and we may see a fine finish to-morrow.

IN GENERAL.

Remarkable form was shown by Mr. Germander in the Grand Poule D'Essai at the Monte Carlo pigeon shooting meeting, the German crack making 29 consecutive kills.

Twenty famous road riders have been asked to get themselves fit to take part in a trial for the Olympic Games road cycling race.

If what Dick Cavill of Australia says is correct, Percy McGillivray of Chicago must be a wonderful swimmer. His appearance at the Olympic Games will be awaited with interest, Cavil predicting a win for his pupil in the 100 metres event.

There are 473 horses engaged in the Grand Prix of 1912, of which 118 were entered from London. 11 from New York and 8 from Rome.

The University and Public Schools Athletic Club is the latest ventures and it appears to have caught on. About 13 acres have been acquired within half an hour's journey of London, where most of the popular sports can be followed, and the club ought to have a big future.

It is a bit startling to see 15 2-5 secs returned as the time for the 120 yards hurdle race at the last New Zealand athletic championship, and the advent of G. P. Keddel at the Olympic Games will be keenly awaited.

The amateur skating championship was decided in the Fen district on Thursday when F. W. Dix proved successful for the third time in succession.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Hearty Welcome Expected in Tibet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, FEB. 20.

The Tibetans are observing New Year today, and various celebrations are taking place, in which the Dalai Lama is participating. The Lama is in good health and in excellent humour. He is eagerly watching the progress of events at Lhassa, and anxiously looking forward to his journey to the capital. It is expected that there will be little or no opposition to his going into the Potala Palace. The recent arrivals from Tibet state that the Tibetans are excited over the Lama's leaving Darjeeling, and that their welcome to him as head of the country on his return, will be marked by great cordiality and enthusiasm. The Tebetans are anxiously following the progress of affairs in China, and there are unmistakable signs of their jubilation over the fall of the Manchu dynasty. In fact they are keen on taking full advantage of the situation. This is the impression that may be derived from Tibetan sources.

I had an opportunity to-day of interviewing the Prime Minister, Louchen, who discussed the situation quite frankly and unreservedly. He is a fine man with good knowledge of the affairs of foreign countries and those of his own. He acknowledged the Tibetans' profound gratitude to the Government of India for the cordial and hospitable treatment extended to the Dalai Lama, and complained of the treatment meted out to his countrymen by the Chinese officials and soldiery. The Tibetans, he affirmed, are very anxious to shake off the Chinese yoke, and he expressed the hope that eventually China might find her game in Tibet not worth the candle.

Louchen said he would cordially welcome closer relations and a better understanding with the British Government which, he thought, would be to the lasting benefit of his country. He thought this would be a natural consequence of the Delai Lama's stay in British India. The Prime Minister regretted the Tibetans' treatment towards the Younghusband mission, which he attributed to Chinese influence and misrepresentations. The next British mission, he added, would receive a most cordial and friendly welcome.

AMBULANCE WORK.

King Emperor's Challenge Shield.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 19.

The annual competition for the King Emperor's Ambulance Challenge Shield has just concluded here. This year it brought together the largest gathering of ambulance men ever held in India. The competitors, who numbered 150, were accommodated in a well-equipped camp. The East Indian Railway Ambulance Corps won the All-India Railway Shield, the Oudh Squadron of the 1st United Provinces Horse won the Volunteer Shield and the St. John Ambulance Brigade cup was won by the "A" team of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Sir John Hewett, who presented the shields and cup, referred to the rapid strides made in ambulance work which had now over a hundred centres in India. He eulogised the work of the St. John Brigade, the object of which was to render aid to the civil and military authorities in time of war or of national emergency. He added that it was much appreciated by the Government of India.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Government Promise of Inquiry.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 19.

In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Ampthill raised a debate on the question of the Indians in the Transvaal. He asked, regarding the allegations that the Portuguese at Mozambique forcibly detained Indians, while the Union Government permits were being examined, with a likelihood of their deportation to India, in consequence of the expiry of the Delagoa Bay permits, whether minors were not allowed to accompany their parents, and whether the Government had communicated with the Union on the subject. Lord Ampthill said that the Indian question was more than ever of enormous public importance.

Lord Emmott said the Colonial Office had no official information, but if representations were made, Mr. Harcourt would consult Lord Gladstone in the matter.

Lord Ampthill replied that he was surprised that the Government had no papers on the subject. It was pitifully disappointing that the matter should be allowed to remain where it stood. It was idle to say that they could not interfere with a self-governing colony. He pointed out that all the good derived from the momentous Durbar celebrations was being undone by the bitterness and resentment arising from this question.

Lord Emmott said he believed that the relations of the communities in South Africa had improved and would continue to improve. He promised that papers should be laid on the table relating to the working of the Gold Law and the Townships Amendment Act. He emphasised the point that Union Ministers did honestly try to meet the Government on important points.

A Complex Question.

Lord Selborne thought that the complexity and difficulty of the question were not realised in Britain and India. He earnestly desired a settlement for the sake of South Africa quite as much as for India. He did not desire to under-rate the strength of the Indian case, but it was necessary to understand the South African side. It was a question of comparative systems of Eastern and Western civilisation. He explained the seriousness of Indian competition and considered that, if immigration were unrestricted, the European trader would disappear from South Africa.

Lord Selborne proceeded to draw a picture of English tradesmen in town after town being replaced by Chinamen, and the same in Bond Street and Regent Street, and asked if English opinion would then remain as impartial and neutral as now. Or, if the land in India were all passing into the hands of Europeans, surely the Indian Government and public in India would legislate to prevent it. It was not a sound basis of government to say that all the King's subjects had the same rights in all parts of the Empire. It was a truer basis to argue that the special interests of each part should have first consideration. Surely everyone would agree that in India, what was foremost was the welfare of the people of India, and the South Africans asked that the interests of South Africa should have first consideration. They desired to restrict future immigration, while treating domiciled Indians fairly.

Lord Selborne went on to sketch the history of the trouble. He showed that the South Africans became frightened at the extent of the immigration, and therefore introduced legislation. He affirmed that he realised to the fullest the position of the Indians, and he wished the house to understand that the action of the Transvaal was not gratuitous, but was based on great anxiety. There were many reasonable and honourable Indians on the one hand and the Union Government on the other to make a settlement wholly possible, and it would be as disastrous to South Africa if the question remained unsettled as it would to India. (Cheers).

Speech by Lord Crewe.

Lord Crewe said he hoped that he put the position clearly at the Imperial Conference, and he thought Lord Ampthill was a little pessimistic in thinking that the conversations at the Conference had no result. He testified to the goodwill of the Union Ministers, but was afraid that goodwill was not universal in South Africa, as there had been a good deal of prejudice and jealousy, beyond that which was justified by trade competition. He deprecated the treatment of educated Indians, and said there had been too much loose talk on the question of colour.

Lord Crewe pointed out that there was a growing opinion in India against the immigration, and consequently any attempt to flood South Africa would not be countenanced. His Lordship admitted that the action of the various Governments had not been taken without provocation. The problem of the passage of Indians through Mozambique was particularly difficult. He asked for specific instances of unfair treatment, as it was impossible for Lord Gladstone to go to the Union Ministry with vague complaints. Lord Crewe concluded by saying that undoubtedly any suspicion of public injustice or contemptuous treatment would arouse in India strong indignation. He desired to see the cause of the difficulty cleared away.

The matter was then dropped.

NEGRO KILLED IN COURT.

NEW YORK, FEB. 20.

At a trial of three negroes at Shelbyville, Tennessee, on a charge of murder, the spectators became excited at the evidence given, and started shooting. There was a hail of bullets, and one of the prisoners was killed. The other two were wounded.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Opposition Amendment to Address.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 19.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. F. E. Smith, moving the Opposition amendment to the Address, recalled the various Ministerial pledges and pronouncements on the subject of the reform of the House of Lords, including the statement by Mr. Asquith that it would brook no delay. Finally he quoted Mr. Asquith's declaration that it was an obligation of honour that the reform should be carried out within the life-time of the present Parliament, if time permitted. Mr. Smith said it was necessary to revise our ethical categories. There were, he said, honourable men and dishonourable men, and honourable men, if time permitted. No more flagrant shuffling had ever been attempted by a responsible Minister.

Sir J. A. Simon said Mr. Smith was arguing on the unfounded assumption that when the House of Lords was reconstituted on Liberal lines, the difficulty of carrying Home Rule would be increased. The electors, at the last election, were fully aware that Home Rule would follow the passing of the Parliament Bill.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Sir John Simon asked Mr. Bonar Law, if it was intended to repeal the Parliament Act, when the Unionists were returned to power.

Mr. Bonar Law replied, "We shall not repeal the Act, except simultaneously with the reform of the Second Chamber."

Mr. Montagu maintained that it was according to a natural and logical order that Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment and Plural Voting be taken before the reform of the House of Lords.

The debate was adjourned.

Charges of Corruption.

LATER.

In a letter to the Press, replying to Mr. Bonar Law's charges of corruption, the Master of Elibank, the Liberal Chief Whip, denies that public money is being spent on the Liberal insurance propaganda.

JOBBERY AT THE CAPE.

Sir L. Jameson's Motion Rejected.

CAPE TOWN, FEB. 20.

The House of Assembly, by 72 votes to 34, rejected Sir Leander Jameson's motion attacking the Government for the unfair treatment of Civil Servants. After a speech by Mr. Hertzog quoting a mass of evidence showing that the appointments were in the interests of the service and were totally dissociated from racialism, nepotism and jobbery.

Sir L. Jameson hoped that the Government would give an assurance that the chance of the system was conducing to contentment. He maintained that Mr. Hertzog had failed to disprove Mr. Jagger's indictment, that the Ministry of Justice was reeking with racialism, favouritism, and jobbery.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

President Asks the Powers for Recognition.

PEKING, FEB. 19.

A manifesto announces the adoption of the Western calendar.

Yuan Shih-Kai has notified the Powers weight of his election as President, and has requested recognition, of the Republic.

NEW AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

Makes most Favourable Impression.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Count Berchtold has taken the oath of office.

VIENNA, FEB. 20.

A most favourable impression has been created by telegrams exchanged by Count Berchtold and Marquis Di San Giuliano, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Berchtold assured Italy that he proposes to follow the path indicated by Count von Aehrenthal, while San Giuliano replied that he was confident that intimacy between two friendly and allied countries would be further strengthened under Mr. Berchtold.

CRICKET.

Masterly Century by Rhodes.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The weather was glorious for the conclusion of the match between the M. C. C. and New South Wales. There was a moderate attendance, and the wicket was in good condition.

The M. C. C., continuing their second innings, made 195 runs for two wickets, thus winning by eight wickets.

Rhodes scored 109 runs. He gave no chances and played a masterly innings, which included fifteen 4's.

Gunn made 56 not out. He played a neat and artistic game.

M. C. C. in Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, FEB. 19.

In the first test match between the M. C. C. team and Argentina, the visitors batted first and scored 186.

Before stumps were drawn, Argentina had compiled 135 for 4 wickets.

THE COAL CRISIS.

Government Action to be Taken at Once.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 19.

To-night there is no hopeful sign in the coal situation.

Mr. Buxton, in the House of Commons, this afternoon asked to be allowed to refrain from any announcement with regard to Government action.

Prices have so risen that in some districts buying is at a standstill.

Already some manufacturers have warned their employees that their engagements will cease in the event of a strike.

The Chief Constable of Glamorgan has written to the magistrates suggesting immediate steps for the importation of military. He points out that as the miners in his district are without funds they cannot win by peaceful means. The magistrates must therefore be prepared instantly to deal with wholesale rioting and looting. They will not only have to deal with strikers, but with a reckless population maddened by starvation. The Chief Constable asks for 3,500 infantry and 500 cavalry.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The *Times* states that Sir George Askwith has been in communication with the Industrial Council on the subject of the coal dispute, and has made representations to the Government, which will cause them to act immediately. It is expected that Mr. Asquith will make a statement in the House to-day.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Lecture before East India Association.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Lecturing before the East India Association to-day, Mr. S. S. Thorburn, ex-Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, urged that in the diffusion of education preference should be given to agriculturists, seeing how long their interests had been subordinated to those of the urban population. As the Bill stood, he said, the rural population would have to bear most of the cost of Mr. Gokhale's proposals for compulsory education. Local option should only be granted, if 90 per cent. of the total cost were borne by the localities electing for compulsion.

Mr. Thorburn advocated the system of peasant scholarships.

Lord Reay, who presided, said there were increasing indications of the growth of unity of educated Hindus and Mohammedans on this subject. It would be the wisest course to proceed tentatively and experimentally, for, if they proceeded on abstract and too general lines, they might create a reaction and a dislike of education by the Indian people.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Rebels Defeated and Driven Off.

MEXICO CITY, FEB. 20.

A big battle has taken place near Cuernavaca, thirty-six miles distant. The Government troops used artillery and drove off the revolutionaries. The casualties are unknown. The rebels were also defeated near Torreon. Fifty-seven killed.

FAST STEAMER SERVICE.

24-Knot Ships for Canada Line.

OTTAWA, FEB. 20.

Negotiations are in progress between the Canadian Government and a group of English capitalists for a 24-knot steamship service between Halifax and Great Britain. The Company proposes to spend six millions sterling in building six ships which can be converted into cruisers. It is probable that there will be a Government subsidy of £800,000.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Mr. Ellis Griffith, M.P., will succeed Mr. Masterman as Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Office.

[Mr. Ellis Jones Griffith site for his native county of Anglesey, having first seen the light in Brynsiencyn in 1860. His education was conducted at University College, Aberystwith, and at Downing College, Cambridge, of which he is a Fellow, while he was President of the Cambridge Union in 1886. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1887, he joined the North and South Wales circuits and he is one of the counsel who have been taken to task by the stauter sect of the Radicals for accepting briefs in licensing cases. He contested a division of Liverpool unsuccessfully in 1892; but has held his present seat since the General Election of 1895. He was distinguished amongst the Welsh members by his refusal to join the Pro-Boer crusade of Mr. Lloyd-George. He introduced a petition weighing 4 tons at the end of the Session of 1906 against the vivisection of dogs. He was made Recorder of Birkenhead in 1907. He led a revolt against the Government in the Welsh Parliamentary party early in the Session of 1909, demanding a definite promise of a Welsh Disestablishment Bill from the Government. The emeute extended to three members and they were ultimately appeased by an undertaking given by the Prime Minister to a deputation from the party that Welsh Disestablishment should have a front place in the legislation of the ensuing year. On the resignation by Lord Pontypridd (then Sir Alfred Thomas) of the chairmanship of the Welsh Party, Mr Griffith as one of the young and fighting Welsh members was appointed to succeed him. Doubtless he in turn will tender his resignation now that he has been appointed to a Ministerial post.]

LORD HOWARD de WALDEN.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Lord Howard de Walden was quietly married to-day at Marylebone Church, to Miss Margharita van Raalte.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Terms of the Anglo-Russian Note.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Sir John Lonsdale to-day, asked whether Sir Edward Grey's attention had been drawn to the boycott of British firms in Persia.

Mr. Acland replied that the Government was taking all possible steps to remove the boycott in Shiraz. All other cases had been dealt with satisfactorily.

The Imperial Government intended to demand compensation for the attack on their Consul, Mr. Smart.

Mr. Acland said it was understood that the Swedes in the Persian service had elaborated a scheme for policing the Bushire-Ispahan road.

Mr. Acland added that the compensation demanded was £1,734. He gave details of the casualties consequent on the attack on Mr. Smart, and said that the total value of animals and property destroyed was about £900.

TEHERAN, FEB. 20.

The Anglo-Russian Note offers an advance of £200,000 at 7 per cent., on condition that Persia undertakes to conform with the principles of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, to dismiss the Fidais and other irregulars immediately the ex-Shah quits Persian territory, to organise a small and effective army, and to arrange terms with the ex-Shah as previously suggested by both Powers.

The Note makes no mention of the withdrawal of Russian troops.

BULGARIA.

King Ferdinand Visits Vienna.

VIENNA, FEB. 20.

The King of Bulgaria arrived here yesterday, and drove to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, where he prayed beside the body of Count von Aehrenthal, out of gratitude to the late Count, who was instrumental in the creation of the Bulgarian Kingdom.

THE SUGAR COMMISSION.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. F. D. Acland stated that the Brussels Sugar Commission had not yet arrived at an agreement, and had adjourned till Feb. 26th.

STEWART ESPIONAGE TRIAL.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Mr. F. D. Acland stated yesterday in the House of Commons, that he was unable to make any statement as to the circumstances attending the trial of Mr. Bertrand Stewart at Leipzig recently.

CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

Curious Case in Calcutta Courts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

At the Calcutta High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Fletcher disposed of the rule obtained on behalf of F. J. G. Demetrius against his wife N. L. Demetrius for the custody of the child of their marriage, aged about two and a half years. The original suit was brought by the husband for restitution of conjugal rights. This was answered by his wife who made certain allegations against the husband of cruelty and desertion and who wished for a judicial separation. Pending the decision of this case, the husband desired the custody of the child. Mrs. Demetrius was residing at Narsinganj with her parents who would shortly leave for Greece. The petitioner was an Armenian, but the child was being brought up as a Protestant, which the petitioner did not like.

His Lordship in delivering judgment, said that the husband had never seen the chid except occasionally. It was said that the petitioner was a member of the American Church, while his wife was a member of the Church of England. Mrs. Demetrius said that with the express consent of the petitioner, the child had been baptised in the Church of England. The difference between the two churches was merely that of certain doctrines. The husband said that the child should be brought up in the Armenian faith Until these proceedings were taken, the husband never took any steps to have the child brought up in the Armenian faith. In the proceedings of this kind, it was not uncommon, for a husband to make such allegations against his wife in order to obtain the custody of a child. His Lordship was not satisfied that this application was made with any *bonafide* intention. It was probably made in order to cause distress to the mother who had refused to return to her husband. In his Lordship's opinion the present application had failed and must be dismissed with costs.

SWEDISH ROYALTIES IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess William of Sweden arrived at Calcutta on Sunday at 1 p. m. on board the steamer "Arnicola" and landed at Outram Ghat. Their Royal Highnesses who are staying at Government House are expected shortly to proceed to Darjeeling and will also visit Benares before leaving India.

ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 20.

The General Officer Commanding, the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on February 19th that survey operations are temporarily at a standstill owing to heavy rain with snow on the hill tops.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah left Bombay yesterday for Calcutta. He will remain there until the end of March, and will then proceed to Europe.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

His Excellency at Central Hindu College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, FEB. 19.

On Saturday, His Excellency the Viceroy passed a busy day at Benares. At 11-30 a.m., His Highness the Maharaja of Benares paid a State visit to His Excellency, and at noon the Municipal and District Board address was presented in Nadeswar house. In the afternoon His Excellency visited the Queen's College and proceeded via Dufferin Bridge to Ramnagar to pay a return visit to His Highness.

At four o'clock the Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of King Edward boarding-house in the Central Hindu College. Among those present at the ceremony were the Hon'ble Pandit Malavay, Doctor Sunderlal, C. I. E.; Raja Rampal Singh, the Hon'ble Gangaprasad Verma, Messrs. G. N. Chakravarty and Keighley of Allahabad, and a large number of those interested in the College. His Excellency went round the College buildings and boarding-house, and expressed himself greatly pleased with the work carried on in the institution. Mrs. Molony's "At Home" at 5 p. m. was largely attended. At 8 p. m., a banquet was held.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge left Nadeswar house at 10-30, and visited Iswari Memorial Hospital and the Victoria Hospital. At the Central Hindu College Girls' School, Her Excellency received an address and made a short reply. The school-girls presented Lady Hardinge with a beautiful silk scarf.

Yesterday, His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Ghats, attended a Church service, and motored to Sarnath in the afternoon. His Excellency departed privately for Lucknow at 11 p. m., on Sunday night.

VISIT TO LUCKNOW.

The Talukdars of Oudh gave a brilliant entertainment to His Excellency the Viceroy last night, Sir John and Lady Hewett and the principal civil and military residents attended. The Kaiser Bagh was a blaze of light and the main thoroughfare from Government House was illuminated. The Talukdars, in their address, referred to their devotion to the British throne.

A magnificent display of fireworks followed.

His Excellency the Viceroy paid a surprise visit to the Residency last evening, instead of to-day, as originally intended. He was accompanied by Sir John and Lady Hewett, and the members of the Viceregal Staff. The story of the siege was graphically told by Mr. Hilton, the well-known Mutiny veteran, who was warmly thanked by His Excellency.

His Excellency, the Viceroy, in reply to the address from the Talukdars of Oudh, said :—

"Talukdars of Oudh, I cannot tell you with what great pleasure I have listened to the address which you have just presented to me. Throughout this Indian Empire there is, I have every reason to believe, a spirit of confidence and trust in British administration and of loyalty to His Gracious Majesty's throne and person, but there is no part of India, where that spirit is more deeply rooted than here, and there is no body of men who have given greater proof of its existence among them than you who represent the aristocracy of this province. I need not tell you, then, how glad I am to have this opportunity of meeting you and making your acquaintance. You have truly said that the recent visit of Their Imperial Majesties has left a permanent and abiding mark upon the political and social conditions of the people of India, and I am grateful for your congratulations upon the very great honour conferred upon myself and for your kindly references to my own part in the labours which made their visit to great a success. That it was a success, I do not think the most captious critic would deny, and I know that Their Imperial Majesties themselves were pleased beyond measure at those few crowded days they spent among their people in India, and that they left our shores with feelings of sadness and regret. Much of that success was due to the indefatigable exertions of your Lieutenant-Governor and the band of chosen men who worked with him and under him for the organisation of the Delhi Durbar and its attendant ceremonies. To them and to those in Calcutta and Bombay and elsewhere who worked so strenuously we all owe a debt of gratitude that they should have made it possible to give our Sovereign Lord, the King-Emperor, a welcome worthy of India.

"In your address you have referred to the benefits of a settled Government and to the sympathetic rule of your present Lieutenant-Governor, and I feel sure that you must all lament with me that India is, in a few short months, to lose the benefit of his ripe experience and mature judgment. Sir John Hewett can look back through a long vista of years devoted to this country which have brought in their train grave responsibilities worthily fulfilled, and when he leaves us full of years and honour we shall unite in wishing him a hearty godspeed.

"The British Government have always been careful to respect your rights and maintain your privileges, and they have had their reward in your steadfast loyalty which has shone out with undiminished brightness when the political sky has been cloudy, as it has in some of the years not so far gone by. The clouds have nearly gone and the horizon is bright with hope which bids fair for the advance of India along the path of enlightened progress But, whatever the future may betide, whether it be sunshine or storm, I feel sure that the old tradition of loyalty and good faith, which has so long been a bond between yourselves and the Government, may be relied upon as one of the strongest assets of British rule India. I cannot conclude without thanking you most heartily for your kind reception. I only regret that Lady Hardinge, owing to the illness of her brother, could not be with me to share with me the pleasure of this visit and of this magnificent entertainment which you have provided for our enjoyment."

LUCKNOW, FEB. 20,

H. E. the Viceroy was entertained to lunch to-day by the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad. The guests, who numbered forty, included the Lieut Governor, Sir Henry MacMahon, Major General Sir B. T. Mahon, Sir James Du Boulay, the Commissioner of Lucknow and others.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY.

Lady Candidate for a Seat in Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 20.

Among the candidates standing for election this year as Municipal Commissioner for the Civil Station Ward of the Allahabad Municipality is a lady, Mrs. Mohan Lal Nehru, wife of Pandit Mohan Lal Nehru, Vakil of the High Court.

GREAT FIRE IN BOMBAY.

30000 Cotton Bales Burnt Outright.

DAMAGES—HALF A CRORE.

One of the most destructive fires within the memory of the oldest inhabitants of the city broke out yesterday afternoon in the bales lying in the Cotton Green at Colaba, Bombay, and resulted in damage amounting, at the lowest estimate, to about half a crore of rupees. From about 25,000 to 30,000 bales of cotton were burnt outright, while about ten thousand were more or less damaged by fire and water. Notwithstanding the intensely destructive nature of the conflagration there was fortunately no loss of life or limb except for some slight injuries received by two lascars of the Fire Brigade, and Salvage Corps, who fell heavily amongst the bales.

Smoke was first seen to be issuing from a heap of cotton bales at the southern end of the western half of the Green about 1-25 p.m., and, within half an hour of the outbreak a large part of the huge Cotton Green was one big seething furnace. A strong breeze was blowing at the time—in fact, it kept blowing throughout the afternoon—which fanned the flames, and the fire spread with alarming rapidity, catching one after another of the enormous stacks of bales. The flames shot up so high and wide, that at one time it was feared the conflagration would not only catch the entire mass of the thousands upon thousands of bales—numbering about two lakhs—that were lying on the Green, but that it would also spread to the line of godowns on the southern boundary of the Green. In fact those of the godowns nearest the conflagration caught fire more than once, and worst of all sparks, flying across the road fell on the other side of the tram lines, where also were stacked thousands of bales, and set on fire some of the bales belonging to Messrs. Brusl and Co. and Kalidas Narandas, but were however quickly put out. It was in the meantime necessary to keep steady streams of water playing upon the godowns in order that the fire should not envolpe these also, indeed if it had not been for the prompt and energetic measures taken by the police under Mr. Edwardes, the Commissioner, and by the officers of the Fire Brigade and Salvage Corps, the godowns and the bales on the other side of the road, too, would have been reduced to ashes. The police soon found that they had a difficult task. With the fire raging like a hot furnace, and a strong wind blowing it was no light matter that they were put to, that of guarding countless numbers of bales lying in the open space on both sides of the road, as well as, the long line of godowns. But the police got to work promptly and distributed the two hundred men with fifteen officers that had been brought to the spot, around the whole of the Cotton Green. They were assisted by the men of the Fire Brigade and of the merchants whose properties were involved. Supplied with buckets full of water, they kept watch over the long lines of stacks, and quickly put out any sparks that fell on the bales.

STEADILY THE FIRE SPREADS.

The Salvage Corps under Mr. Scully was the first to arrive, followed by the two fire motor engines from Haines Road together with the engines from Colaba, Fort, and Gowalia and Babula Tank Roads. It is complained that water was not available until nearly half an hour had elapsed since the outbreak, but on water being obtained the Fire Brigade under their chief, Mr. Greenock, promptly commenced operations.

More than half a dozen engines simultaneously played upon the raging furnace, and the intensity and the vastness of the conflagration may be gathered from the fact that though oceans of water were poured upon the flames continuously for three hours the fire at the end of that period raged as furiously as ever, and continued to spread. The Fire Brigade did not relax their efforts and some time after four o'clock it was noticed that the vast conflagration had at last been brought under control. From the very outset, it was evident that the stack, in which the fire had originated, and those in its immediate vicinity, could not be saved from the devouring flames. The great question was how to check the rapid spread of the flames, and though at first they failed naturally enough, the attempts of the Fire Brigade were after a time crowned with success, and a great sigh of relief was heaved when it was known that the rapid spread of the conflagration had at last been checked. The danger was however not yet quite over as sparks continued to fly over the Green and might at anytime have set a fresh stack alight.

Most of the cotton bales destroyed or more or less damaged by fire and water belonged, among others, to Nitsui Busen Kaisha, a Japanese firm, (10,000 bales) Khimji Vishram, (18,000 bales), Premji Hirji (300 bales); and Tricumdas Damji (2,000 bales). The property was fully insured with practically all the Insurance companies in the city, chief among which are the Sun Life Company of Canada, the Royal Insurance, the Gresham, the Greaves Cotton, the South British Fire and Marine, the Volkart's, and the New Zealand, Insurance Companies. The South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company is the most heavily involved, being concerned to the extent of about twenty lakhs of rupees.

POLICE AND FIRE BRIGADE.

Reference has already been made to the splendid work done by the Police and the Fire Brigade. They had an enormously difficult task set before them, but they performed it in a splendid manner. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, on receiving news of the outbreak, immediately motored to the scene of the fire and among other officers present were Messrs. Vincent and Gadsney, Deputy Commissioners of Police, Superintendents Sullivan and Flanagan and Inspectors Guider, Sykes and Chapman. Altogether there were about fifteen officers and two hundred men of the force present and the task of keeping back the immense crowds of people that had collected there was well performed. As stated above the Fire Brigade under Mr. Greenock also did their work well. The heat emanating from the burning stacks was so great that it was impossible to approach them closely and the Brigade carried out their work at great personal risk. The Salvage Corps under Mr. Scully also did excellent work, saving about four thousand bales from what looked like certain destruction, and they could have saved more but for the fact that water was not available for nearly half an hour and the tarpanlins they spread over the stacks to save them from the flames were destroyed as no water could be poured on them.

The origin of the fire is not known.

EVENING SCENES.

The fire was of course still burning late last night, for it is expected that the last smoulding embers will not have been extinguished until from thirty-six to forty-eight hours from its first commencement. During the evening many people naturally visited the scene and so steady was the stream of gharrywallas to the neighbourhood of the Cotton Green that the police found it necessary to stop all carriages some fifty yards or so from the first fire-engine and to have them parked on the west side of the road. There were till late at night four engines still playing on the wreck of the cotton stores, and all standing in the main road and one presently reached the actual scene of the blaze after turning into a side lane, and wading through water and thick wind until one reached a few high bales from which a privileged few spectators had the best view of the remaining flames. These were vastly diminished from the huge sheets of fire which had risen from the cotton during the height of the blaze in the afternoon, but there were still two spots where the flames were beating some four or five feet in the air. Harmlessly, however, for their spread had for long been effectually obviated. There were thick crowds around the place early after dinner, some of them, who willingly braved mud and water, pressing as close to the actual fire as the police would allow them, but these gradually melted away as the night drew on. About ten o'clock a thrill passed along the crowd, at the report of another fire in the Fort, and the Brigade were somewhat alarmed at the prospect of having to send away an engine which could not well be spared. Fortunately the report proved to be a false one, and a message to this effect arrived just in time to save the despatch of an engine. Thus until late four engines were still playing on the remains of the conflagration.

At 10 o'clock in the evening the wind freshened again and the Fire Brigade had to so arrange the position of the hose that the fire may not extend to the adjoining piles which were upto then untouched by the fire. The strong breeze continued to fan the conflagration and all energies were directed towards keeping the fire from spreading. That the danger was not yet over was evidenced by the fact that at about 10 p. m. some more sparks fell on the bales on the other side of the Green, and set one of them on fire. The men were however on the alert and quickly put out the flames. A number of big Kitson lamps were put up to enable the Fire Brigade and the police to do their work and these were alight all night. Fire engines were kept going all night and upto the time of our going to press four steamers were playing upon the conflagration.

Fire insurance companies' agents and cotton merchants were on the spot upto the small hours of the morning. The Cotton Green itself and the area about it was all a lake of water some thousands of gallons having been poured through the hose during the twelve hours that so many "steamers" worked.

Water supply in the Fort and other parts of the city was stopped, and people had no water in the tap since two o'clock in the afternoon.

At midnight four engines were still working, but it was arranged to restore the water supply to the Fort and other parts of the city. One engine was set to draw water from the sea to supply the other three engines, which did not find the low pressure in the main sufficient for working effectually. It was expected that the tide would go down at 4 o'clock in the morning, and therefore the authorities decided again to stop the supply of water to the Fort and northern districts at that hour, giving full pressure in the main at Colaba.

STORIES OF EYE-WITNESSES.

A graphic story of some of the early scenes at the fire, was told by a eye-witness, who was on the spot only a few minutes after the outbreak had been discovered. He said :

Smoke, I heard, had been seen to issue from the third stack inwards at the end of the Green nearest Colaba Point—this must have been about 20 minutes past one. The Fire Brigade was at once telephoned for and the Salvage Corps quickly arrived. But for twenty minutes they were kept waiting for water. An attempt was made to obtain water from about seven hydrants but without success in every case. When it arrived the cotton was well ablaze. The fire then appeared to be confined to one stack only, but it was spreading rapidly and the flames were shooting up to a height of some twenty feet above the bales, which themselves were thirty or thirty-five feet high. Sparks were flying in every direction, and while fortunately at one end of the Green there is open ground a line of godowns at the other end was in great danger of destruction.

There was already a big crowd of natives on the spot who were doing but little to avert the disaster. Some of them were playing a few buckets of water, but the majority seemed content to gaze at the ever-increasing flames. The first man apparently, who took a grasp of the situation, was the Superintendent of the Salvage Corps, who arrived with the first engine. He rapidly cleared the crowd both from about the burning stacks and from around the hydrants and then had to stand by with hose ready until a supply of water was forthcoming. In the mean time there were handy a number of women labourers, about fifty all told, who showed remarkable courage and far greater presence of mind than the men of their own class. It was just about the time when the belated supply of water enabled the engine to get to work, that they were organized and by throwing buckets of water from the high surrounding stacks, on to the fire and by surrounding other portions of the outlying cotton, they continued to do splendid service for about four hours. In fact they only stopped when it grew dark and thier places were taken by a number of coolies who had been whipped up by the officials of the Cotton Exchange Association and others.

Almost immediately after the Salvage Corps' engine had got to work the first fire Brigade engine appeared, and was quickly followed by other engines from other parts of the town. One of the godowns was now seen to have caught fire and while the Brigade continued to keep a constant stream of water flowing on the burning cotton they managed to divert two hose to the building. but in the meantime the heat which emanated from the main blaze was so great that the men were working under the greatest difficulty and a lascar belonging to the Salvage Corps had to be carried away. Working a nozzle he had been getting much of the worst of it and after some minutes steady labour in the fiercest heat he temporarily succumbed. Work as hard as the men would, the flames made such rapid progress amongst the inflammable cotton that they quite outdistanced the best efforts of the Brigade, so that at 5 o'clock although many jets of water had been playing continuously for three hours upon the fire, it was still gaining ground. It was not for another half hour or so that anxiety was relieved, and the Brigade, completely surrounding the fire, had succeeded in limiting it to a definite area. Thence onwards they continued to pour water on the flaming bales, and slowly though almost imperceptibly, to reduce the extent of the conflagration.

Floating Sheets of Flame.

Another gentleman who was also very early on the scene said the fire was first discovered by some men working amongst the bales. They at once called the Salvage Corps some of whose lascars were patrolling the Green and at the same time sent an alarm to the Colaba Fire Station. The Salvage Corps' engine was not lone in appearing and having got their hose ready and before any water became available they spread half a dozen waste-proof sheets some over of the stacks which were not yet burning. These sheets however were soon consumed in the spread of the flames, for lack of water with which to damp them down.

"The flames by this time," he added, "were rising fifty and sixty feet in the air, and so strong was the wind that big sheets of flame appeased to be floating bodily across the road. Twice in fact fires were ignited on the eastern portion of the Green, but they were effectually extinguished. At the same time godowns to the south of the burning stacks were on fire three times or more. On one occasion some men of the Salvage Corps seeing smoke issuing from beneath a doorway climbed up and found that bales which had been piled inside had caught on fire These they threw into the lane. But almost at the same time two large stacks of burning cotton on the edge of the Green fell outwards, throwing blazing bales against the walls of the godown. This time the godowns were saved with some difficulty, but after that they were not again endangered, and gradually the fire-workers began to take control of the flames. In the meantime two men had been injured, heavily falling among some of the bales, which were near to the fire itself.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS.

Proposal to have Two Auditors-General.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

A scheme is before the Government of India under which the post of Comptroller and Auditor-General will be divided into two independent sections. There will be an Auditor-General with high audit powers in certain cases independent of the Government of India and subject only to the Secretary of State and there will be an experienced officer attached to the Financial Secretariat who will deal with currency and other important financial questions. The scheme will be sent home during the next month for sanction, meanwhile the present arrangements will continue. The office of the Comptroller-General will remain in Calcutta till accommodation is found for it at Delhi. It is understood that the Record Office will for the present remain in Calcutta.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Convocation for Conferment of Degrees.

GOVERNOR'S LAST ADDRESS.

The Convocation of the Bombay University was held yesterday afternoon, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, when His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Chancellor, of the Bombay University, presided.

In addition to the candidates who were to receive diplomas, there was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion. The undergraduates of the different colleges were accommodated on the gallery. Her Excellency Lady Clarke also attended the Convocation.

Diplomas, certificates and medals having been awarded to the successful candidates, who had passed their examinations, the Registrar read the report of the Syndicate for the year 1911-12.

After giving the details of the examination, etc., the annual report concluded as follows:

The Rev. A. Rambold, S. J., of St. Xavier's College, was appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for this year and is delivering a series of six lectures on "Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages." As mentioned in the last year's report, the recommendations of the Syndicate with regard to the improvement of the matriculation examination were placed before the Senate, and have been adopted by them. The revised courses for the previous, intermediate arts and science examinations and those for the M.A. and M. Sc. examinations were approved by the Senate and sanctioned by Government. The curriculum for the B.A. degree was reconsidered and the Senate came to the conclusion that there should be one obligatory subject only, viz., English, instead of two as previously proposed. This change has been accepted by Government, and the detailed courses in the different subjects, both compulsory and optional, will soon be placed before you.

A scheme of commercial education to encourage the study of commerce by instituting a degree to be called the degree of bachelor of commerce has been approved by the Senate. The Syndicate feel pleasure to announce to the Senate that the time having arrived to give effect to clause (b), sub-section 2, section 14, of the Indian Universities Act, a number of qualified persons have been added by co-optation to the Faculty of Arts, and that the boards of studies provided for in regulations 27—34 have been duly constituted. Regulations recognising the entrance tests held by certain public bodies were adopted by the Senate, and sanctioned by Government. The University was honoured with an invitation to send a delegate to the celebration of the 500th Anniversary of the Andrews University which was held in September last. The University accepted the invitation and appointed Dr. F. G. Selby as its delegate. The University has also been honoured with an invitation to send four delegates to the Congress of the Universities of the Empire to be held in London in July this year, and the Syndicate appointed the Honourable Mr. W. H. Sharp, the Reverend Dr. R. Scott, M.A., Major S. C. Evans, I.M.S., and the Honourable Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, B.A., Member, India Council, to represent the University. Before leaving for the Delhi Durbar on the 5th December 1911, Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and the Empress were graciously pleased to present to the University their photographs with their autograph signatures.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency the Chancellor then delivered his address. His Excellency said:—Students of the University of Bombay—This is the last time that I shall have an opportunity of addressing you as your Chancellor, and I much wish, if it is possible, to say what might be a help and encouragement at the beginning of your active lives. My service of nearly 44 years is drawing to its close. You are entering on your manhood with all its possibilities of good and of evil to yourselves and to your country. I must contemplate the past. You have the future to make or to mar.—It may be also that my views of life are deeply tinged by my inheritance of Western thought, while yours already take their complexion from Eastern customs, religions and environment. That is no bar between us. It does not in the least diminish the warm interest that I feel in your welfare. It need not cause you to doubt my friendship, or to feel that I cannot enter into your ideas and aspirations. The difference between East and West is capable of exaggeration. We cannot divest ourselves of influences of which the sources stretch back into a distant past; but in all of us there is something which defies such influences and enables the East and West to meet on equal terms of common effort and mutual understanding. Sympathy, using the word in its highest sense, is independent of race and colour. In India, one can find a closer affinity between individuals belonging to the Eastern and Western peoples than exists between sections of either. You are receiving a Western education, and although Eastern conditions and traditions may modify methods and procedure, it is certain that the general advance of India is following and must continue to follow Western lines. Moreover, the peculiar conditions under which the social structure of India has been built up, its exclusiveness, its deep cut lines of cleavage racial and religious, have so far effectually prevented the uprising of any distinctively Indian genius capable of moulding and transforming the Western influences which are gradually permeating this land of many races and languages. Speaking broadly, the reaction of the East upon the West in India has made itself felt only in the conservatism which has prevented—perhaps with advantage—the development of Western innovations which might otherwise have been too rapid. On the other hand, this same conservatism may be disadvantageous if it opposes necessary reforms in a system which Indians did not create. We found an India locally chaotic and everywhere unstable. We did not find anything of the nature of national sentiment and ideal or any system of organized learning. The long contest with France which began in 1744 irresistibly forced us into the political sphere and changed keen but pacific commercial rivalry into a struggle for territorial ascendancy which lasted to the beginning of the 19th century. We then became preoccupied in the attempt to establish order on a permanent basis throughout the large areas for which we had become responsible and we determined without sufficient consideration that State education should be conducted on purely Western lines and on too narrow a basis. We urgently needed a large class of trained Indians for the work of administration, and we fashioned our educational machine in order that it might produce a continuous and sufficient supply of Government officials. It is easy to be wise now that the India which has been created under our Rule shows ever-increasing needs of her own, which our system of education was not designed to meet and which were not foreseen. In justice to our predecessors, however, it must be said that they were faced with many difficulties which have disappeared in our day, and that they created with Indian material always increasing in amount, a system of administration such as no Eastern country ever previously possessed and superior to that of some Western countries. And, if they did not anticipate needs which have now arisen, our successor may perhaps say of us that we were equally deficient in foresight.

ECONOMIC NEEDS OF INDIA.

I note that at the present time, criticism of our educational system comes mainly from Western sources, while Indian opinion opposes lethargy and loudly demands a large extension of the existing machinery. Thus, in English newspapers, I find such views as the following:—"Unfortunately, it is true that in the past the education given to the Indian people under British auspices has been bad as a rule." "A true education would surely have given to India, a class of men using modern science and culture to raise their country in the industrial and economic sphere by developing its resources and leading its people into greater efficiency and usefulness. They would thus create a new India which might take rank with the new Japan as a source of light and progress in Asia . . . . . Its Universities would have carried on the ancient culture of the Sanskrit and Arabic Classics and might have developed the Asiatic genius in philosophy and mathematics. They might have sent forth workers into all the Indian fields that be either fallow or choked with weeds." I could multiply such quotations which, though they generally ignore what we are already trying to do, serve to illustrate distrust of the present methods of higher education in India. As regards the provision of training directed to the fulfilment of the industrial, commercial and economic needs of India, this Presidency is fortunate. Bombay and Ahmedabad will soon be well equipped, thanks wholly to the munificence of public spirited Indians, and new opportunities will be open to students, who I hope and believe will be able to undertake the work which our critics say has been undone. Whether the Indian Universities will encourage Oriental culture and produce scholars capable of tilling the rice fields that "lie either fallow or choked with weeds" must depend upon Indian opinion. Such a study can never be forced and could thrive only if entered upon with reverence and enthusiasm, though our critics would say that Government might in the past have done more to point the way in this direct on. It may be that the Mahomedan and Hindu Universities will be able to create a new departure, and if they succeed in producing earnest searchers in the realms of ancient learning, we may well rejoice. Universities, said Mr. Balfour recently, should make the country to which they belong "feel itself one with the great community of nations all uniting to defend knowledge, to preserve culture, and to pursue art and science in all the illimitable domains that the human spirit desires to conquer." That is the ideal at which the University of Bombay should aim and which you, its students, should cherish. It is such an Institution as Mr. Balfour describes that can claim the affection and the pride of its members and can leave a permanent impress upon their after lives. It may be that some of you look upon a University as a machine for grinding out degrees which have an intrinsic value of their own, and which when once attained will relieve you of any further need of study or effort. I have been told that there are students, who, after receiving their degrees, make away with their books under the delusion that they can no longer be of use, their end and object being gained. I should be sorry to believe this; but I entreat you all to remember that a University training is intended primarily as a mental discipline necessary to us all for the building up of character and the strengthening and development of the intellectual forces, which, in the struggle of life, make men leaders of thought and of action, capable of playing a worthy part in their generation. Such a training is but a foundation for the education which should continue unbroken as long as we live. "The guardianship of the Universities of the Middle Ages helped to keep learning alive in days of storm. They preserved treasures of knowledge and culture handed down from the ancient civilizations that had undergone wreck. They were called upon to withstand the barbarism which threatened again to submerge Europe and when the skies were clearer and the social structure of the European nations acquired new solidarity they were able to stand forth as champion of the Renaissance. Universities have greatly multiplied and are still multiplying in our day. The function remains the same although conditions have changed. Europe has no longer to fear inroads of barbarian hordes but there are forces of reaction which threaten our civilization, and which need to be opposed stoutly by light and learning. As organized centres of orderly study, as disinterested seekers after truth, and as directors of the intellectual forces of our times. Universities can and should play a vitally important part in the affairs of mankind. In our Presidency, education is spreading rapidly, as rapidly as is desirable, having regard to the fact that its real value to the people depends wholly upon Englished teachers who cannot be impressed. The demand for more education, which is an encouraging sign, comes mainly from the educated classes, and is therefore to a great extent due to the Indian Universities. It is to the Universities, that we must look to guide the movement, and the importance of the training which you students are receiving cannot be overestimated. Imperfect or incomplete knowledge is dangerous as experience has shewn. Such knowledge is open to grave abuse in India especially; because the educated class is relatively small, and its influence is out of proportion to its numbers.

ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA BY INDIANS.

These annual Convocations, therefore, are to me occasions of solemnity, fraught with good or evil for this great country. To-day a large number of young men end their period of tuition and enter upon the far more serious training of life. What use will they make of the knowledge they have acquired, and what impress has the University left upon their young lives! I cannot answer these questions; but the answers must furnish the only true test by which the university of Bombay can be judged. Upon you graduates of to-day new responsibilities rest. You have received the hall marks of the University, and it lies with you to do honour to your Alma Mater in your future lives. Your careers will be various; the making of them lies in your own hands. As a friend who will be unable to follow those careers, but who hopes to watch from a distance with affectionate interest the progress of India to which you can contribute, I claim to be permitted to tender to you a few words of sincere advice. Whatever place in life lies before you, whether in the service of Government or as private citizens, to each one of you there will be possibilities of good to your family and associates, to your community and to your country. Every human being is a centre of influence extending in smaller or larger circles, but adding something to the great forces which move the world onwards. It may be suggested to you that, in the special political conditions of India, your influence cannot count adequately, and that only complete self government would give opportunities for your talents and weight to your opinions. Such suggestions do not entirely accord with facts. The influence of sound and reasoned Indian thought is very great and is increasing. From the village patel to the member of Council there is a long ascending scale of Indian officials, each of whom in his own sphere, large or small, is exerting influence upon the welfare of the people, while the means are provided of discussing any public question with power whenever facts and arguments are forthcoming. The extent to which the administration of India by Indians is now carried on can be better judged by a Governor than by anyone else, and my experience among you has forced me to revise many opinions formed in England. If you are earnest thinkers and workers, you need have no fear that you can exercise no influence in the political sphere, while in all other spheres there are unbounded opportunities for work. And believe me that all good work, however limited its scope may appear, counts in the general advancement of mankind. Remember Mrs. Browning's words, which are true for all time;—

> "Be sure no earnest work.
> Of any honest creature, howbeit weak,
> Imperfect, ill adapted, fails so much,
> It is not gathered as a grain of sand
> To enlarge the sum of human action used
> For carrying out God's ends."

In that thought we can always find encouragement when, as must happen to you and to me, our work seems to have failed. Continue, therefore, to work, students and graduates alike, and even in apparent failure you will find satisfaction in the feeling that you have given your best. Success in life, as men too lightly deem it does not come to all but for each of us there is work to be done which can help others and thus further the cause of humanity. "It is not moneys," wrote Bacon, "that are the sinews of fortune but it is the sinews and steel of men's mind, wit, courage, audacity, resolution, temper and the like." These you will note are all moral qualities that go to the making up of character without which intellectual attainment may be valueless or harmful. We cannot work each in a separate cell, solitary and self-sufficient. We are all part of the great aggregate of humanity, influencing and receiving influence from those around us. It is our relations with our fellowmen that make or mar our lives and theirs. Upon the light in which we regard those relations everything depends. "All things in the world," wrote Dr. Edward Caird, "all the concerns of life have two sides or aspects, and it depends upon ourselves which of them we shall make our predominant point of view regarding them." If we yield to the habit of loose censorious talk, condemning without reason or knowledge, suggesting bad motives in others and dwelling on the ignoble side of things, we must inevitably starve our higher nature, lose all lofty ideals of life and conduct, and destroy our best powers. I beg you to try and accustom yourselves to look first for what is good in men and in affairs, and there is so much good around you, though it may not all appear on the surface. If you do this, you will find that you will make and retain friendships, that the interests of life will broaden and deepen as the years pass and that hope and courage will not leave you. In India where divisions are innumerable and the social structure is built up in fragments laid side by side or piled upon each other without the cement which could bind them into a strong and stable fabric, there is special need for the attitude of mind which I wish to enjoin upon you all.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

You probably have not yet had time to study the progress of your country and to compare its present position with that which history is able to record, or with the remote times of which we have only dim glimpses. I hope that many of you will undertake this task; because accurate knowledge of his own country and its past should be acquired by every thoughtful citizen. Without it, no sense of political proportion is possible, and in your case it will serve as a corrective of much ignorance and unworthy depreciation, and will prove a source of encouragement and inspiration. Believe me, when I assure you that India is advancing with increasing speed in all that implies material prosperity and indicates healthy activity. I will not weary you with figures that you can study for yourselves, and I will only say here that, in 10 years of your sea-borne trade, exports have increased from 71 3-4 millions sterling to 125 1-4 millions while imports have risen from 70 1-4 millions to 106 3-4 millions, in which an increased net import of Treasure from £6,900,000 to £22,690,000 is included. Your total land trade, in the same period, has increased from £7,443,000 to £10,182,000. These are tremendous figures, of which any country might be proud. They conclusively prove the development of new activities of many kinds, extending over large areas and affecting the lives of great numbers of Indians: "To-day in India," said His Majesty our beloved King-Emperor at Calcutta, "I give to India the watchword of hope. On every side I trace the signs and stirrings of new life. For this hope there are abundant reasons, and it must be that, in the increase of organized activities, the process of nation-building will surely advance. The national ideal is wholly foreign to India. It has been planted on Eastern soil as one of the results of the dissemination of Western learning and the assimilation of Western thought which the Universities of India have promoted. It is a high aspiration which I hope all you young men will cherish. There is not one of you who cannot do something towards its realization, by setting an example of the spirit of brotherhood, by acting not as members of communities and castes but as citizens of India, and by putting the general good foremost in your aims. But remember always that it is to British Rule that you owe alike the idea of a common nationhood "the stirrings of new life" to which His Majesty referred, and the possibilities of gradually welding your diverse peoples into an Indian nation fit for self-government. I will not detain you longer. When my time among you has ended, the dominant memory that I shall carry away with me will be the warm-heartedness of the Indian people from whom I have received kindness that I can never repay. I hope that what I have tried to say to you students, past and present, of the Bombay University, may be helpful, hopeful, and inspiring. At least, you may feel assured that it is dictated in the spirit of true friendship. I wish you all happiness in the careers that lie before you, and I trust that each of you will contribute something—as it is certain that each of you can—to the advancement of your great country. In the teaching of Buddha I find these words, full of deep import to young Indians entering upon their manhood:—"By manly deeds, by earnest striving, by self-discipline, make for yourselves, ye wise, an island that no flood can overwhelm." Order your lives on these lines, and have no fear of what the future may bring.

(Loud Applause.)

THE VICE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

Sir Narayen Ganesh Chandavakar, Vice Chancellor then delivered the following address:

Mr. Chancellor, Members of the Senate, and Sister and Brother Graduates, the Academic year which has just closed will be memorable in the annals of our University, on account of the important changes adopted in the system and curricula of our examinations and the controversies to which the changes gave rise. The University is not a self-contained institution: its life is not one of isolation but of wholeness; and, touching as she does the life of the Empire around her at various points—giving her own life to it and at the same time drawing her own life from it—the most important event of the year which is most historic for us in the annals of British India—the visit to this country of our King-Emperor and Queen-Empress and the enthusiasm of affectionate loyalty it has evoked among all classes—is also one which fitly falls within the facts of our academic growth. What do the changes in our internal administration signify? How does the Royal Visit stand as a stage in our academic life? These are the two questions which naturally stand prominently before us on the occasion of this Convocation.

The changes in the system and curricula of our Arts Examinations were adopted after many and prolonged discussions, which were often of a highly animated character. Into the subject of the best which they engendered it is not my intention to enter on this occasion. The central points of the controversy were two—the subject of English history as a compulsory course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the subject of specialisation of studies in the Arts Course. Dealing with the subject of English history, it would be idle to conceal the fact that the opposition to the proposal to remove it from the compulsory part of the B. A. course arose I will not say wholly, but at least partly, from a belief that Government did not want English history to be studied by Indian students, because somehow it was supposed that Government thought that filled the minds of the students with Western ideas of liberty and independence.

How far facts warrant that belief it is not for me to say; I do not believe it myself and even if I believe I do not think that by proscribing a study of English history, ideas of liberty and independence can or will be proscribed. English History is not a mere matter of the past. It is being made and written in our own days and before our very eyes, and the hand of Time writes its page as it runs. The question whether English history should be among the compulsory subjects of our Higher Examinations in Arts must be decided, as I am glad to say, it has been decided, on its own merits, with sole reference to the question whether as a means of liberal education its study is essential, and must, therefore, be made obligatory to every student.

The true end of a University education is to liberalise the mind—to enable it to observe and collect facts with care, to think well, to reason with clearness, and to generalise wisely. Its object is a broad outlook on life, not cramped by the narrowness of caste, race or creed. Every subject, whether it be history, Literature, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy or History, has this disciplining and liberalising effect, if it be well and thoroughly studied. A choice has to be made, the study has to be limited to some of these, for a study of all must mean, in a four years' college course, a superficial study. To enable the student to acquire the power of clear thought, his enthusiasm must first be aroused and it is impossible to arouse it, unless he is set to think by means of that far which he feels he has a special leaning or love. If you force on him what he has not a passion for, it becomes a burden; he works at it just to get through his examination and when he has got through it he forgets it. And his mind is hardly liberalised because it has not been drilled and disciplined. A study of English History, it is said is necessary in India, because it enables us to know the spirit of English character and rule. There is truth in that, but a far greater truth is that that spirit is learnt by history only if it is made and written a before us and that if a student has been enabled to drill and discipline his mind well in College by means of a subject for which he has an aptitude, he can easily read English history and grasp its lessons and its light in their true perspective. A study of history, to become effective as a mental and moral discipline, does not mean merely the study of the pages of a Grote or a Green. Its object is to acquire the historic sense. Specialists in history, whether in Europe or America, now tell us that the true way of studying history in a college for the purpose of acquiring the historic sense, is to select a period from the history of a country; and to teach the student how the facts relating to it were collected, what documents were collated, what traditions consulted, and then to guide the student to study the facts of the same period in other parts of the civilised world. The first kind of drill is education, because it teaches the student how to observe and find facts; the second is liberal education, because it teaches him to compare and contrast facts, and find unity in multiplicity. This historic sense can be acquired by a study of any other subject in the same way. The historic sense is, therefore, in its essential features the scientific spirit, the only difference between the two being that science deals with the objects of the outer world, the humanities, of which history is a part, with the world inside man—his thought and spirit.

SPECIALISATION.

The changes we have adopted have been complained of by those opposed to them as introducing specialism, and thereby narrowing what is called liberal education or general culture. I agree with those who think that specialisation of studies has its dangers. None can be regarded as liberally educated who has no general culture; and no man can be of general culture who has no hold of and on the humanities. Huxley, in his time, fought hard against them in his ardent advocacy of the cause of science; but Huxley forgot that his own mental and moral outlook would not have been broadened if he had not added to his knowledge of science his knowledge of literature and philosophy. But when we say that a study of the humanities is necessary for a liberal culture, that does not mean that we must study in college "all" the subjects that compose the humanities, or that history—and in it, English history—has a more liberalising virtue for the purposes of general culture than Logic, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, or Literature.

If these points are kept well in mind, I venture to think that the changes we have adopted must commend themselves to all unbiassed minds as being in the right direction. I know it has been said that we have so limited the number of subjects for study in the B. A. course, that there is the danger of the Indian student frittering away most of his college terms in doing nothing by reason of the fact that he has but a few subjects to study—English Literature and an Optional subject. Whether the student frittered away his time in the way alleged will and must depend on his Professors. Two subjects thoroughly mastered ought to keep him well-employed and it is better to study two subjects thoroughly than to cram three or four. The new changes must help towards originality of thought, if the Professors are wise and the examiners know their duty. Again I have heard it said that the Indian student, speaking generally, has no enthusiasm or love for any particular subject and it will do him no good to limit the subjects of study so as to enable him to choose those of them for which he feels he has an aptitude. This argument is, in fact, added to additional warrant for the principle on which the Senate has recently proceeded in determining the courses of study for the Arts course, and specially for the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. The prime condition of true manhood is the developed capacity of each man to know his passion and his power; to be wisely conscious of his own personality. It is not the way to develop that capacity in our young men to compel them to study a number of subjects without training them to discover what subject appeals to them more than any other.

Whether the changes adopted will improve the "calibre" of our graduates time alone will show. It is an interesting phenomenon of the times in which we live that nearly every University is passing more or less through a period of unrest and asking itself the question whether it is best performing its function by giving men of character to its country and its nation, and through them to the civilisation of the world at large. It is not in India alone that we hear a good deal about education and character. Something is in the air whether in Europe, America, or India, and the same lament has gone forth, the same criticisms are being used in one form or another. To understand this phenomenon in its true light and make clear to ourselves what it means, we must take a survey of the path along which the civilized world has travelled since the 19th century. At the outset, humanity seemed to start a new life of richness with ideas of liberty and equality. Extension of franchise, increase of commerce, free trade, abolition of slavery, the spread of education and so on let in a new light and new hope, and life loomed more large than it had before. Old superstitions and old ignorants were removed. But soon the march of science, the increase of wealth, the rise of new aspirations, brought in their train their own evils and superstitions. Civilization has become a matter of complex forces and the civilized world finds it had travelled along a path of progress only to find itself at the stage at which it has arrived in the grasp of three Fates—Wealth, War and Waste. A sense of despair has overtaken even many of the best minds; as if we were all, like Browaing's priests, "waking to the solitary nothingness." Life, these minds say, has become a mere getting on, and therefore, a gamble, if men go to the races and ruin, it is not their fault, it is the fault of the environment, which presents false views of life. "We are all economists now," is the cry of the day. But the leading intellects of Europe, like Eucken, Bergson, and Sir Henry Jones tell us that we are not economists, but spirits without knowing it. The last named thinker, whom all of us should be glad to note His Imperial Majesty knighted on the New Year's Day reminds us that "the purely economic world is an abstraction and the purely economic man is a fiction." Yes, we are economists and worship the industrial spirit. When the 19th Century started its life of progress, it took life seriously and society felt the throb of a new life as if it taught every man, woman, and child: "Homo sum," but as they have travelled on, now every one wants not only food to eat, but luxuries to enjoy. The scientist invents, the statesman governs—to make life's labour light; and the commercial spirit has grown into a Frankenstein, and perplexed by the race problem and the food problem, we stand aghast at modern civilization and ask, what is to be the end of all this?

A GLOOMY PICTURE.

This gloomy picture has its counterpart in India. Here, too, we have arrived at a stage when the generous hopes and aspirations with which we started in the latter part of the 19th century appear to have lost much of their potency, and the unrest through which the country has passed in matters political, the slow, weary and disheartening progress in matters social, and the craze for sectarian movements have bred in many minds a pessimistic spirit.

It could, I think, be easily proved that the picture so drawn is not true to reality and represents but only half the truth. Of much that is to the credit of the present-times it takes no note, because it judges merely from the outer signs of the times. Its weakness is its pathetic fallacy. It overlooks the solid progress made with advance in science, increase of commerce, and the spread of education. Appearances deceive and here it is a case of appearances. Strikes, the clash of class interests, race hatred show as if the spirit of materialism is circulating in a virulent form, but wise men are not deceived. They see as Bergson in France and Eucken in Germany have seen that there is for all that a strong movement in the direction of a spiritual interpretation of life. At the same time, the dangers of the situation cannot be ignored. Civilization has become a matter of highly complex forces, and life is being turned into a perpetual motion, with the words "restlessness and rush" writ large on its portals. False views of life are apt to be engendered unless we learn to see things in their true meaning. What is needed is manhood equal to the situation, to enable us to grasp this new light and turn it to useful purpose. Hence whether in Europe or America or here, the same question is being asked: Do the Universities, on whom so much depends, perform their function as the age needs it to give the country men of character, men of intellectual and moral force, who will not be mastered by the times, but will master them and give their fellow-men their true meaning?

That word "character" has been to the front of late and much has been said about education and character. I am not sure all who use it mean the same thing when they use the word character and complain that in respect of it our educational system has been a failure. I often hear a remark made by very respectable Englishmen, that men of the older generations, not educated in our modern schools and colleges were of better character than their English educated successors. That they were, if character means knowing how to please and flatter. Many of the older generations talked meekly, praised power to its face, and in their heart of hearts despised it as the power of the "Mlenchas." We have got over that. When it is said that we want men of character, what is meant by the wise and discerning is that we want men, whose mental and moral equipment is such as to enable them to interpret truly and soberly, by thought and conduct, the age in which they live. And that is the special function of a University. Years ago, addressing the students of a University in Scotland, the late Mr. J. A. Froude spoke as if the business of a University was to teach its alumni how to eat rather than to read Bacon. My old Principal of honoured name—Dr. William Wordsworth—used often in his classes at Elphinstone College to tell his pupils that if their sole ideal was to get on in life, they had better leave College and University and get their education elsewhere. There are other institutions where perhaps we are better taught how to earn our living and succeed in life. But civilization, progress mean more than that, and in these days of problems and conflicting forces, political, religious, social, and industrial, we want educated men who can understand their true meaning and teach those around them not to lose their balance but learn to live in harmony with the best spirit of the time. This is the character we require, and if our Universities as seats of learning, do not give it, they fail in their duty.

DUTY OF GRADUATES.

To make my meaning as clear as I can make it, I will take two concrete illustrations with special reference to the duty devolving in this age of perplexing problems on us as Graduates of the University. And the time is specially opportune for that because the whole of India has solemnised by loyal demonstrations the visit of our Sovereign and the Queen-Empress to this dependency of the British Crown. That visit is a historic event in the annals of this country. We have all joined in welcoming Sovereignty and have read in it the birth of a new life for the country, bringing England and India in closer unity than before. But how many of us really comprehend the meaning of that or take it as something more than a pious and loyal sentiment, not a solid conviction, warranted by the facts. We shall find not only Indians but even Englishmen in large numbers, who are pessimistic about the future and who believe that the East is East and the West is West, that the Englishman is a materialist, hard-hearted, commercial and cold, and the Indian a mystic, dreaming, superstitious, and slow to move, and the idea of mutual understanding and concord between the two is more or less moonshine. It looks as if it were so. The Englishman came as a trader and settled as a ruler. Wherever he goes, he makes Empire and establishes his power and his commerce. The Indian cares not for adventure of that kind, for gaining other people's territory. "Ego," it is said, the Englishman is materialistic and selfish, the Indian spiritual and selfless. The Englishman condemns theory, treats learning as pigsnishness, and philosophy as mere dreaming. He wants action; his ideal is the practical and the positive. The Indian, on the other hand, is the very negation of all that. "Ego," the two cannot unite. This line of reasoning prevails generally and is responsible for many of our misunderstandings. That it is a false conception of the Englishman and the Indian is proved by one fact. When we read the lives and careers of English Statesmen, who founded and have contributed to the maintenance of England's rule in India, what strikes us is the gift of "avatar" which they possessed and manifested in the government of India's people. Equally striking is the lesson of the life of our late Queen-Empress Victoria. Reading her letters, one feels enthralled by this gift of "avatar" which she eminently possessed and manifested in her relations to the Indian people as their Sovereign. Her solicitude for the young Maharaja Dhuleepsingh, because here was a scion of a royal family deposed, her bleeding heart for the suffering and the sorrowing—these are history. But turn to the other side of the scene. How her Indian subjects entered in a spirit of attachment into a loyal worship of the Queen's life and love. When the mournful news of the demise of our late King-Emperor, Edward VII, was telegraphed to India, and spread through every Indian city and village, I happened to be in a village and, not having heard of the news, I was surprised to see a bustle in the rural life, and the villagers in small group standing in the streets with woeful looks and speaking as if something untoward had happened. "What is it" I asked some of them. "The Queen's son is dead," cried several voices. "The Queen's son? You mean the King." "Yes," said one of the elders of the group; "he was our "Raja", but was he not a son of our Queen also?" Here was an Englishwoman's heart understood by an enshrined in the hearts of even her illiterate subjects. It has become a commonplace to say that the Indian people are loyal to the British Throne because, worship of Royalty has been their creed. But that alone does not account for the Indian spirit. It is the gift of "avatar" which Royalty has manifested since Queen Victoria's time which has drawn our Sovereign so close to the bosoms of his people in this country. And the Sovereign represents his people. But that is not the only test which may be applied. The Englishman strikes us as a trader who came and conquered the country; and that we think betrays his materialistic spirit, which we Indians with our inborn passion for peace and amity cannot admire and appreciate. But we must forget that the Englishman's materialistic spirit manifested by his Empire-making passion was also the spirit counselled to Kings of old by our Shastras. Be on the watch to conquer the weaker kingdoms and make them your own having conquered them, govern by wise toleration of the usages of the people conquered." This was the polity preached by Vajayavalkya, the idealistic yet most practical sage and legislator of Hinduism; and Kautilya, the antiquarian like Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar tell us that ancient Hindu rulers conquered foreign countries and carried their trade and civilization to them just as the Briton has done in modern times. Indian, it is said, is mystical, the Englishman is not. I have seen a painting by the celebrated artist Millais, called the "Boyhood of Raleigh"—a thin, fragile boy sitting on the seashore and watching with wistful eyes a ship sailing far into the sea and disappearing. Raleigh was a dreamer; a mystic; and Millais drawn there the Anglo-Saxon character in its best light. Darwin was a dreamer, so was Cecil Rhodes, the Empire-builder of Africa, who even on the eve of war, found time to bury himself among his favourite books, with "the Gospel of Buddha" among them, and dreamed visions like a mystic under moonlit skies and in the sight of mountains and vistas and valleys. The laws and songs of a people best attest their nature and inward character. He who has studied carefully the growth of Common Law in England, and the growth of Hindu Law under Hindu rulers cannot fail to notice distinct traces of an identical national temper and growth—a regard for usages, a cautious advance, and an anxiety to reduce customary laws to general principle. The technicalities of the Common Law working injustice in the name of law, led to the law of equity in England. So in India, as Sir Henry Sumner Maine has shown in his instructive pages, the rigours of the Shastric law were softened by the law of equity devised by the sage Narada. And how largely the mystical and spiritual element dominates the literature of England and Scotland—how the English language more than any other modern language has grown rich with the sword of the spirit—is best known to those who have watched its fortunes and weighed it with our own songs and hymns. If the British institutions are conservative, law-abiding and order-loving, so those of the Indians. If the Indian is home-loving, so is the Briton with his "Home, Sweet Home." Here are what constitute naturally the meeting points of the two, if we will but discern them. We hear a great deal said about promoting social intercourse between the two—and clubs, parties, sports, are recommended. They are good in their own way. But good upto a certain point. The Empire hangs on higher forces. Spirit must join and speak unto spirit—it is the literature, the philosophy, the religion, and the highest that is achieved by both in the world of thought and action that more than anything else can make England and India find each other day by day and recognise the spirit of unity that binds them amidst the dins and noises of the restless life of the age. Our prejudices, our differences, our conflicts of interest and duty are there, and will always be there, whether they are born of race or religion. If we allow ourselves to be guided by the passing fretful events of the day and the passions of the moment, we shall mistake the true meaning of the age. It is the special merit of liberal culture—the distinguishing feature of a University training—to endow its recipients with the artist's selective and discriminative power, which sees the permanent behind the passing, and discovers the gold in the dross as constituting, the higher and therefore enduring spirit of the times in which we live. While we need to understand aright the movements of the time in spite of its weakness, sins, its follies, and its frivolities is a capacity for a clear vision of the truth—a due conception of the intensest unity of the complex forces of the whole life around us. That is the spirit of a Universitas—hence the term University. There is a passage in Milton's "Areopagitica" which appears to me to sound its note for all of us, subjects of His Majesty, even at this day: "Lords and Commons of England! consider what nation it is whereof ye are, and whereof ye are the governors, a nation not slow and dull, but of a quick, ingenious and piercing spirit, acute to invent, subtile and sinewy to discourse, not beneath the reach of any point the highest that humanity can soar to."

RETENTION OF CASTE.

It is the lack of this clear vision of truth that is responsible for the judgments we pass on another notable phase of the times. Education, we thought and hoped years ago, would break down the barriers of caste and creed and help materially towards a common brotherhood. But what do we see now? Sectarian movements, a rising conflict of creeds, caste conferences we have talked and hoped for nationality and the result is narrowness. It is argued from these appearances that instead of advancing we have receded, and the old words "divide et empera" are said to be ruling spirit of the age. This phenomenon is not peculiar in this country. It is observable even in Europe. When Scotchmen, the other day, objected to the candidature of a grandson of the late Mr. Gladstone for a seat in Parliament as a representative of a county in Scotland, on the ground that he was of English, not Scotch descent, they were, it was complained, but betraying a parochial patriotism, the wave of which is running all over the civilised world in some form or another. "Caste, observed a respectable paper in England but a few months ago, "is as strong in Scotland as in India." That must be an exaggeration; but that such a remark should be made and that such an event as that I have mentioned about the late Mr. Gladstone's grandson should occur shows, it is said, the temper of the times. I have seen a book, where an English writer condemns the Oxford and the Cambridge graduate of the day as a narrow-minded youth who cares not to know and move among his people but lives a law unto himself, as if he were a superior being with the result that the sectional spirit between the man of education and the man in the street—the working men—is being widened day by day. I know not how far that is true. I can only say that the higher signs of the age speak otherwise. The University Extension Movement, the number of English women of high families becoming nurses to serve humanity and live the life of the Cross—here is an indication of the true light of the age and the strength of England's greatness in the midst of what appears dark. As to India [illegible] what she has achieved under British rule towards a union of hearts among its millions divided by race and caste, I venture to think that before we pass judgment on the age in which we live and condemn its civilisation as a failure, because of the sectarian movements which divide us for the moment, we must examine carefully the conditions which have brought it about and the true lesson they point. The spirit of the times under British rule has given the impulse of a new life to nearly every caste and creed; each is now at the first stage of that new life; and each is but lisping the language of it. Where but years ago a few castes or creeds ahead of the rest in virtue of circumstances that prevailed before the British rule, had it all to themselves, now the field is opened to all. The spirit of individuality or personality is speaking in and through each. In the first burst of this new life, self-assertion and the narrowness of exclusiveness due to it are inevitable. Each creed and each caste seems to look to itself as if it was and ought to be all in all. Its sense of unity with the rest seems to be overlooked in the flush of the new life. Nevertheless, it is that sense of unity which is the gospel of the age that is striving to come out and expand through each sect or caste. A similar phenomenon has marked the progress of science. There was a time when Geology, Astronomy, Chemistry, and Physics seemed as divided subjects, with no bond of unity. Mind and matter were felt as if they were two separate camps. But after much travail, scientists have come to recognise that the line between the different sciences is but an appearance, and that the dividing strata, as a great scientist reminded the world but a few months ago, are wearing thin. The same phenomenon marks the progress of social institutions. The present ebullition of the sectarian spirit is but the first stage natural to the succeeding stages of advance. We are all trying to come to our own like the prodigal in the parable. All depends on how we use the movement of the times. Men of superficial minds who cannot have a vision of the whole, who take their opinions from their narrow spheres and the current phrases of the day, will use them for breeding division and rivalry. But wise men will look ahead, and discern that if they but do their duty and teach their fellows by their own language and lives to discern the unity that is striving to come out of all this multiplicity, things appearing to disunite will stand before us in their true perspective and make the times yield their rich harvest in the near future.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

This is the duty devolving on us as graduates of a university. The problem around us is day by day increasing in its gravity, and the times are becoming tumultuous, because a higher and advancing civilization means more than the removal of old evils and old superstitions. Every situation has its own perils. When you have removed one superstition from society by enlightenment and given it a new light a new superstition is ready to take its place. We must meet the pressing problems of the day not by quarrelling with them and deploring the times in which we live and the conditions of our surroundings but with the temper of steady, sympathetic, and sober manhood. That ought to be the mental and moral endowment of university men in particular. Of such manhood our King-Emperor and our Queen-Empress have left us an example as the most precious boon of their visit to their Indian subjects. On all sides, by all people high and low, that Royal visit has been acknowledged to have been an unqualified success. The splendour and magnificence of the Coronation Darbar at Delhi, the perfection of the arrangements made there down to the minutest detail, were manifesting once more the organising capacity and high calm of Britons, the spirit of harmony among all classes, the unprecedented outburst of the people's attachment to the Throne, and the conquest made of Indian hearts by Their Majesties wherever they went by their homely and therefore right royal ways are fresh in the minds of us all and engraved in the hearts of the people. These the future historian will chronicle as among the most magnificent triumphs of British rule in India. But of all the events and the incidents of the Royal Visit there is one, little by itself and therefore apt to escape attention and study, but in my humble opinion, greater than all these events, because it invests the visit with a character of deep solemnity and sanctity. From Calcutta, Their Majesties came down to Bombay to take their departure to England. The farewell demonstrations in the streets and on the Apollo Bunder were marked by the highest enthusiasm. In the Reception Pavilion on the Bunder, Their Majesties received homage from the high officials, the Indian Chiefs, and the prominent citizens assembled on the occasion. Then came the moment for Their Majesties to leave the Pavilion for the Royal Steam-launch which was waiting to take them to H.M.S. "

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED JEWELLERY FRAUDS.

At the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar and a common jury resumed the hearing of the case in which one Amratlal Dayaram stands charged with cheating in respect of jewellery valued at about Rs. 1,68,000.

Inspector E. E. Morris of the C. I. D., examined said he had investigated this case and arrested the accused at the Mazagon Police Court after his acquittal in a cheating case. Witness had made several searches and found various books and papers, which he produced. He had also recovered a good deal of jewellery, part of which had been pledged by the accused with two Shroffs. The jewellery recovered had been identified by the complainant as his.

Several other witnesses were examined and the Sessions were adjourned until to-day.

SHORT CAUSES.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, among others, the following short causes:—

In the suit, brought by Nowla Doonga and others against Captain J. L. Murphey, Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiffs and said that this suit had been adjourned from time to time to enable the defendant to come down to Bombay, but he had not chosen to do so yet. He had sent a wire stating he could not get leave to come. Counsel submitted that the plaintiffs were now entitled to have their suit heard. Half of defendant's salary has been attached by other creditors, and there was no reason why his client should be delayed.

His Lordship adjourned the case to enable the defendant to attend on or before the 19th March, failing which the case would proceed with ex-parte.

In the suit brought by Gajanan Jugonnath against Gunpatrao Hemraj, Mr. Haveliwalla appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant did not appear.

Mr. Haveliwalla stated that the suit was for the recovery of wages. The defendant had served the plaintiff as his munim for three years on an annual remuneration of Rs. 1,000. Nothing had been paid to his client and the suit had been brought to recover the amount.

After the plaintiff's evidence had been recorded, His Lordship Adjourned the suit to enable the plaintiff to call more witnesses.

In the suit brought by Sheikh Ahmed Sheikh Mahomed against Abdullabhai Mahomedbhai, Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff and obtained a decree against the defendant, who appeared in person, for Rs. 2,100, to be payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 125. Counsel said the parties dealt in papers and the above amount was found due on an adjustment of accounts.

In the suit brought by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Company, Solicitors, against Chintaman Janardhan Pathare to recover Rs. 2,871 being costs of defending a suit, Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear.

Mr. Wadia said that the defendant had guaranteed the plaintiff's costs on behalf of the Peninsular Iron Works, Ltd., of whose agents' firm he was a partner, in a suit against the Company.

His Lordship adjourned the suit for one week to enable the plaintiffs to get certain evidence in connection with the liquidation proceedings.

POLICE COURTS.

MOTOR ACT PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad. Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Edwards charged Mr. A. G. Davies with driving a motor-car on the wrong side of the road and with disobeying the lawful orders of the police. The evidence showed that the accused was driving along Queen's Road towards the north, and while near the junction of that road with Church Gate Street to go into Wellington Street, he cut directly across from the road instead of passing to the west of the Island at this junction. The accused pleaded guilty to the second charge, and as to the first he said it was the first time he had heard of the new regulation enforcing the detour by the island. His Worship convicted the accused on both the charges and sentenced him to pay an aggregate fine of Rs. 15.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Neba Rama Managing Director of the Orient Bank of India, Limited, charged Charanjitlal, lately manager of the Bombay Branch of the Bank, with criminal breach of trust. Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that last year he received two drafts for 15,000 each from the head office at Lahore for collection and was instructed to remit the proceeds to that place. After that he was asked a number of times to remit the money, which, however, he did not do, and besides that, going against the orders of the managing director and in breach of his agreement, he (the accused) advanced monies to unsubstantial parties without security or with security that was insufficient. Sorabji N. Gandhi who was now dead, was one of these persons. It was further alleged that in May 1911, Gandhi owed a balance of Rs. 200 to the Bombay Branch of the Bank and the accused threatened him with legal proceedings if he did not pay up the balance. A fortnight later however the accused accepted from Gandhi a promissory note for Rs. 11,000 and a letter of hypothecation purporting to hypothecate goods which were subsequently sold for Rs. 1,050. On the promissory note and the letter of hypothecation, the accused allowed Gandhy to draw an overdraft on account of the Bank. It was further alleged that the accused facilitated "hundis," drawn by Gandhi on two persons, without making an inquiry into their financial condition. At the time of his death Gandhi instructed one of his relatives to hand over to the Bank two policies of insurance for the amount of the hundis, and told him it was said that the accused had embezzelled a large sum of money and had got heavy commissions from him. The accused was also charged with advancing money to two other unsubstantial parties.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

SENT TO REFORMATORY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing of the case was resumed in which Inspector Sorabji Naoroji charged a Mahomedan lad named Inayatula Haibax with cheating. The case for the prosecution was that on the 10th inst. the accused went to a passenger named Sakrustaul Rehemon on the Victoria Terminus station and asked him to show him the ticket he had purchased. The passenger showed him the ticket which was for Calcutta. The accused took it, substituted a time-expired ticket for Grant Road and gave it to the passenger. The latter had occasion to look at the ticket later, when he found out the fraud, and the accused was arrested. The accused was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory for four years.

WAVERLEY PENS

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INFANT FEEDING.

An Important Problem Solved.

At last the problem of infant feeding has been solved. Great interest has been aroused throughout Europe by the announcement of this discovery by the well-known scientist, Professor Bergell, of the University of Berlin.

The leading medical journals in England and Germany have reported upon it in terms of the highest praise. In fact, a great revolution in infant feeding has already commenced.

The substance which has effected this revolution is called Albulactin—the vital part of human milk. When added to cow's or buffalo's milk, Albulactin makes it, to all intents and purposes, the same as human milk, and babies thrive on it as well as when fed at the breast.

Recent analyses prove that human milk contains a great deal of a substance called milk-albumin, which is "the vital part of human milk" and the infant's chief food. Cow's milk, condensed milk, and buffalo's milk contain very little milk-albumin. Therefore, a baby fed on either of these is starved of this vital milk-albumin. Albulactin is simply soluble milk-albumin. The addition of Albulactin to these milks makes them equal in food value to human milk.

A. B. C.

Albulactin also makes these milks as digestible as human milk. This fact is vividly demonstrated by these test tubes.

A. contains human milk to which the digestive fluid found in the baby's stomach has been added. This fluid makes human milk form fine, soft flakes, which are easily digested.

Tube B. contains diluted cow's milk with the same digestive fluid. Note the large, thick, leathery curds. These are difficult to digest, and cause vomiting, indigestion, wind pain, diarrhœa, etc.

Tube C. contains diluted cow's milk and Albulactin. The flakes formed are exactly like those of human milk, and are equally digestible. This is why Albulactinised milk always agrees with the baby, and prevents the troubles due to the indigestibility of cow's milk.

Numerous cases have been recorded in which Albulactin has saved infant life. A doctor from St. Columb, Cornwall, writes:—"I gave Albulactin to a child who was wasted to skin and bone and all but dead. The effect was like magic, and now, after three or four weeks, she is filled out, and is quite as strong as a child of her age should be."

Albulactin is sold by all chemists and in all bazaars. A valuable book, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," giving full information on these all important subjects, will be sent, free, to every mother who writes for it to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW LINE.

Platitudes on dress when they come from the pen of Sarah Bernhardt have a value which they would lack from a less great and original personage. She says in an article in an American paper that a woman should have the last word in her dress, and that she should not be subject to the couturier as to a tyrant. This is very true, and we have heard it before, but instead of saying it to us, Mme. Bernhardt ought to go and say it to them kindly artistes in frocks and frills who gravely tell us they are looking for the "new line." "Let her say it to M. Iribe and his tribe. When they find it, it will probably be something so extraordinary that our husbands, fathers, and brothers will not know us when we first appear in the discovery. And it will mean also that those who cause the change will benefit by it, for the whole of our ward-robes will have to be renewed to be "en suite." If left to ourselves, our line would be a natural and a graceful one, differing in no way from that which Dame Nature originally gave us. But dependent, as we are, on the freakish eccentricities of individuals like the author of the frocks in the recently-produced "Rue de la Paix," we know not where we may be allowed to bulge.

FIGURE OF A BOTTICELLI MADONNA.

The last fashion insisted that we should be as slim as a Botticelli Madonna, though without her exquisite line. The next will probably decree that we are to be as stout as Rubens' ladies. Most of our time in the past year has been spent in endeavouring to reduce our forms to sylphlike proportions, and it is not unlikely that these endeavours will have been wasted. If the stout figure does come in, we can only achieve it by returning, however reluctantly, to domesticity. It is known to most of us that the indoor life encourages adiposity, and sitting about in chairs, reading novels and doing needlework accentuates it. Alas! for vanished joys, for hours spent on the links, for pleasant mornings in the hockey field! If we are to be fat, we must forgo many things. We may eat more, but we must think less. Our comfortably covered bodies will probably require more material to cover them, and this is the only satisfaction which the designs of the wicked Iribe seem to promise us, for it means that the work people who have been objecting to our tube frocks will no longer be able to complain.

THE NEW FICHU.

No one who is in touch with the inner circle of "la mode" and her caprices will have a fichu made of anything but soft mousseline embroidered in beads, and not a few women are wearing fichus of this kind draped so as to cover one shoulder only. The effect can be quite graceful, especially when the fichu is long enough to form an under-arm, crossway drapery, which can be carried round the waist as a folded belt and left to hang sashwise down the opposite side of the skirt. Scarves can be manipulated in the same way, and charming colour schemes can be evolved from this fashion.

LININGS.

Frenchwomen adore linings and when a new coat, or stole, or muff is being chosen the lining is certainly as important as the outside material. Furs will have white satin linings covered with real lace; evening coats will be enchantingly lined with layers of chiffon in different shades, so that when the coat falls away from the shoulders a beautiful effect of colour catches the eye. Under-petticoats of vivid chiffon have the same result when the upper skirt is lifted. A tailor made of quite ordinary serge will be lined with a dainty silk-flowered cachemire in a design which is in itself a dream of artistic loveliness. In fact, linings are large items in the mind of the woman who understands the art of dress. Nothing gives a surer note of distinction to a garment than its inside material, and one may go so far as to say that a tailor-made or evening cloak, or a cloak of any kind, that is badly or indifferently lined is as lacking in finish as hair that is not well brushed or shoes that are not irreproachable in heels, soles, and general polish. Especially effective is a simple blue-and-black shot taffetas dress trimmed with retail smbroidery, and with a guimpe of Alencon. The little hat is in gathered taffetas to match the dress, with a foundation of roses. This costume was designed for a young French bride, who is spending her honeymoon in the South of France, and will be there when the carnival comes along.

INDIAN CROP REPORT.

The final report on the sugarcane crop of 1911-12 in the United Provinces is as follows:—

Character of the season.—Sowings of cane began about the usual time, i. e., the middle of February, and lasted to the beginning of April. Germination was good and the crop was most promising until June. The rain in July and August was seriously deficient and the cane crop sustained considerable injury from hot winds and the prolonged drought. September was an unusually wet month throughout the province and the plentiful rainfall brought about a marked improvement in the condition of the crop. Light rain fell all over the province during the first week of October; and in the second week, the eastern half of the province received heavy showers. Good rain was also received in all districts during the third week of November. The rest of this month and the whole of December were practically rainless. In the western districts crushing began as usual about the end of November, or beginning of December, and in the rest of the province about the end of December or early in January.

Area.—According to the crop statements furnished by village accountants, the total area under sugarcane amounts to 1,340,637 acres compared with 1,047,111 acres last year, giving an increase of 293,526 acres or 28 per cent. Compared with the average areas of the preceding five and ten years, the increase amounts to nearly 8 and 10 per cent. respectively. The Meerut division shows an increase of 43,104 acres over the figures of the preceding year, Rohilkhand of 40,388 acres, Benares of 40,705 acres, Gorakhpur of 55,676 acres, Lucknow of 37,328 acres and Fyzabad of 39,337 acres.

Outturn.—In the eastern half of the province, viz., Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Fyzabad divisions, the rainy season on the whole proved favourable to the sugarcane crop and an approximately normal outturn—or 95 per cent.—has been obtained. In Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand and Allahabad, the cane crop was damaged by prolonged drought as already mentioned and its condition is estimated at 80 to 85 per cent. of the normal. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated as 90 per cent. compared with 95 in the preceding year. The outturn in terms of "gur" is estimated at 34,280,000 maunds compared with 28,389,000 maunds last year. The increase amounts to 21 per cent., and is due to the large area sown. No sugar or "gur" is produced in these provinces from other sources than cane.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h m	ft. in.		Feb.	h m	ft. in.
M	19	m 0 12	28 7		19	m 6 20	17 10
		0 14	a 26 9			5 59	a 16 3
TU	20	m 0 36	28 9		20	m 6 44	17 4
		0 47	a 27 1			6 29	a 16 6
W	21	m 1 3	28 7		21	m 7 9	17 0
		1 20	a 27 1			6 59	a 17 0
TH	22	m 1 30	28 3		22	m 7 35	16 9
		1 55	a 26 11			7 30	a 17 10
F	23	m 1 59	27 9		23	m 8 5	16 8
		2 35	a 26 7			8 4	a 18 10
S	24	m 2 29	27 2		24	m 8 41	16 9
		3 24	a 26 0			8 43	a 20 0
S	25	m 3 2	26 4		25	m 9 25	17 0
		4 25	a 25 5			9 36	a 21 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 19 (Monday)	Sunrise	7h 6m	Sunset	6h 40m
„ 20 (Tuesday)	„	7h 5m	„	6h 41m
„ 21 (Wednesday)	„	7h 5m	„	6h 41m
„ 22 (Thursday)	„	7h 4m	„	6h 42m
„ 23 (Friday)	„	7h 3m	„	6h 42m
„ 24 (Saturday)	„	7h 3m	„	6h 42m
„ 25 (Sunday)	„	7h 2m	„	6h 43m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Feb. 18th. 11h. 14·1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 0h. 56·7m. a.m.; Full Moon, March 3rd, 4h. 11·9m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 11th, 1h. 25·6m. a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st February.

65. Parades.—Parades at 7 a.m.

The 6 inch B. L. C. Guns are placed at the disposal of O. C. No. 2 Company for Gun Drill and Fire Discipline. The loading machine is at the disposal of the company to whom the 6 inch B. L. C. Guns are allotted. No. 1 Company. Squad Drill or 10 inch Gun Drill. 5-30 p.m. 6 inch B. L. C. Guns are placed at the disposal of O. C. No. 1 Coy. for gun drill and fire discipline. The loading machine is at the disposal of the Company to whom the 6" B. L. C. Guns are allotted. No. 2 Coy. Squad Drill or 10" B. L. Gun Drill.

71. Duties.—Orderly Officer, for Tuesday, 20th inst. Lieut. W. H. Leach, next for duty, Lieut. H. H. Sowerby.

Orderly Sergeant, Sergt. C. B. Banks, next for duty, Sergt. G. M. P. Clyne.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. B. A.
Adjt. B V. A.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

GEORGE ELIOT AND DICKENS.

Someone has been comparing the style of George Eliot as a novelist with that of Dickens to the disadvantage of the latter, but there is an unflagging vivacity about Dickens's style which makes it a superior instrument for fiction to that of George Eliot, and probably some seven years hence, when the centenary of the woman novelist's birth falls to be commemorated, the opinion will be frequently expressed that if, for the first forty years of her life, she had been less assiduous in her study of such thinkers as Strauss and Feuerbach, her writing would have been more fluid and the artist in her would have less soon given place to the theorist and didacticist. One would not have a novelist without a knowledge of the various systems of thought. They not only furnish him with an excellent mental gymnastic, but are to him what a knowledge of animal physiology and morphology is to the field naturalist. Nevertheless genius can do very well without such studies, and there can be little doubt that when pursued too exclusively and protracted too long, they tend to stiffen the style and even, perhaps do something to weaken creative power. M. Bourget is another case in point. In his early youth he cultivated the virtues of the maple dish, living on a minimum wage earned by a minimum of private tuition, in order to have abundant time for private study. But the writings which he studied were those of such thinkers as Herbert Spencer, Spinoza, and Taine, and that may be the reason why, in his later books, the preacher and thinker are present to the detriment of the artist.

BEST SCHOOL OF NOVEL WRITING.

One must not be suspected of suggesting a comparison between the novels of George Eliot and M. Bourget, even as they are, with those of Mr. Hall Caine—Mr. Caine is perhaps an instance of one who has too little of something of which the other two have too much,—but there is a great deal in his suggestion that the best school of novel-writing is journalism. There could not, at any rate, be a better corrigent to the mental habit of one who has been frequenting too much the region of abstract thought than journalism. It brings a writer face to face with the hard fact and the concrete case, and it requires him to keep superfluous knowledge severely in the background. Under the conditions in which Mr. Caine practised it, journalism was an excellent training. His paper allowed him a "honorarium," asking in return for just as much or as little copy as he cared to send. He accordingly went to London, lodged in a mean street, and knocked up against many strange characters. "The 'Old Frenchman,' with his Jovian bare head, who sold evening papers in the Strand; the old hatter and the old-second-hand bookseller in Clement's Passage; the poor chorus girls from the neighbouring theatres, who were treated worse than dogs by creatures worse than men; the poor little Italian organ-boys, who were bought and sold like slaves; and then the frequenters of the bogus clubs, of the dancing academies, of the gambling hells—all these were my neighbours, a few of them were my friends." Whether Mr. Caine has made the most of his opportunities those who have read his novels must decide, but we may agree with his general statement that for a novelist with a bent towards realism "it was not a bad apprenticeship to live amid associates and scenes like these."

SOUNDS AND COLOURS APTLY DESCRIBED.

When Mr. Trench, in that poem of his of a mystical beauty, "Pæan of Dawn in May," speaks of "rainbow-hued symphonies," he furnishes us with an interesting example of the description of sounds and colours in terms of each other. Such occurrences are only occasional nowadays, but they remind us of a period of the Romantic movement on the Continent, when the doctrine that words had a colour-value as well as a sound-value was more general. Thus, one who was no inconsiderable poet, said, in words that have a suggestion of Gautier and Joubert, "Examine this word: is it not of an ardent vermillion and is azure itself more blue than that other? Look, has this one not the soft light of the morning stars, and that other the livid pallor of the moon? And those others that flash scintillations equal to those of the inextricable tresses of comets! and those others still in which one discovers the splendid and prodigious arborescence of the sun!" Naturally the novels would have something to do with it and another writer upon analysis found that A was black, E. white, I blue, O red, and U yellow. On such a point, however, doctors may be allowed to differ, and Arthur Raimbaud, in his famous sonnet, "Voyelles," sets forth that while A and E are black and white respectively, yet I is red, U green and O blue. When music took upon itself to be "descriptive," and that not merely of the sounds of Nature, but also its objects—a forest glade, a bouquet of flowers, a ray of light,—it was inevitable that there should creep into musical criticism interpretations of sound in the language of colour. Thus and orchestral accompaniment became a "sonorous canvas by way of background" to a melody. When in an opera, the god of fire entered, "the violins blazed, the harps crackled, the belts sparkled." An orchestra became a "palette" upon which all the tints of sound were laid out. The flutes introduced "tender, fine, and delicate colours," the saxophones "a peculiar colour of sadness and resignation." They stood out "by their marvellous sonorousness against the background of the monochromatic tones of the mawed brazen instruments," while the latter flashed and shone, and their stridency "stained the orchestral palette with their vivid colours." "True" said M. David-Sauvageot grimly in his book of twenty years ago, "Le Realisme," "music, quite literally, spoke to the eyes as well as to the ears."

THE "DUBLIN REVIEW."

While the newspapers are complimenting Mr. Wilfrid Ward on his "Life of Newman," another of Mr. Ward's achievements, only less notable, seems to be escaping notice. This is the reanimation of the "Dublin Review." He found it as a periodical negligible by all outside the Roman Catholic circle for whom it was intended, and, one imagines, even within that circle somewhat neglected. Under Mr. Ward's editorship, however, it has advanced by leaps, and now one with a literary tooth is as sure of finding in it something to his fancy as in the best of the quarterlies. This change is due partly to the fine corps of writers Mr. Ward has gathered round him, but it is partly due to himself, for, as often as not, the best article is by the editor. In the current issue, for example, there is an article on "Tennyson at Freshwater," which is, for vividness and freshness, is equal to the best paper in the composite volume recently issued by Lord Tennyson. He conceives the circle at Freshwater as about as near an approach to a "salon" as is possible in England. It is entitled to the designation from the high intellectual level of its members, the range and elevation of their conversation, and from the fact that the order of precedence was an entirely intellectual one. Men of high title and prominent figures from the fashionable world occasionally appeared, but they fell into a subordinate place for only eminent artistic or literary power counted. The Mme. Recamier of this "salon" was Mrs. Cameron, of whom we have pleasant glimpses. Her love of beauty, her social gifts, and her unconventionality are agreeably illustrated. That, however, her devotion to Tennyson must have sometimes incommoded the poet one anecdote may show. Small-pox broke out in the Isle and Mrs. Cameron's first thought was that the poet had not been vaccinated for twenty years. She hastened accordingly to Freshwater, and after following Tennyson who did not wish to see her, from room to room extorted a promise that he would consent to be vaccinated, if she would only leave him alone. The operation came off, but as the vaccine was bad, the poet was not well for six months after.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

As refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Bensch's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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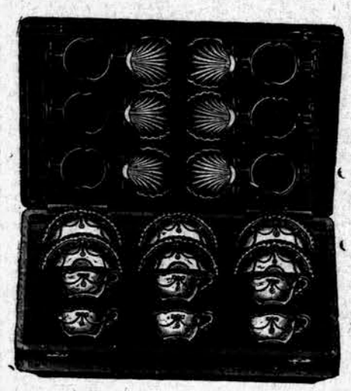
Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case, complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

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Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

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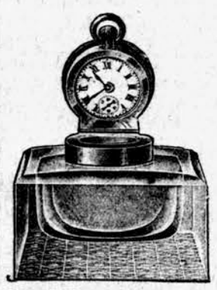

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Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

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SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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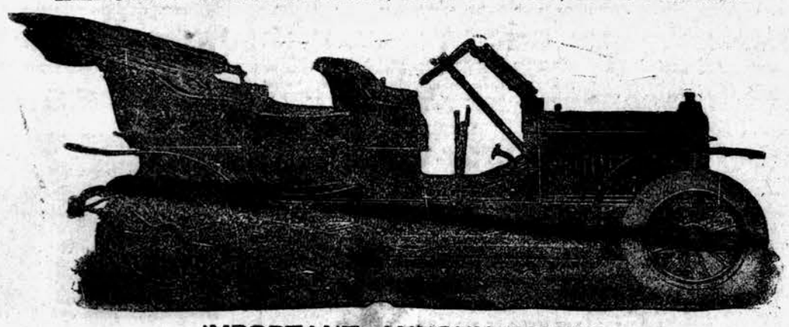

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Bombay, 14th Feorury 1910.

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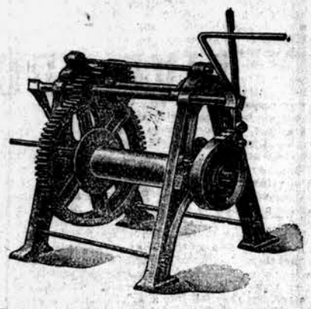

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